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U. S. Department of Agriculture

CREATING YOUR LANDSCAPE

Holm & Olson Inc.
Landscape Architects
Saint Paul



Business Terms and Suggestions

READ BEFORE ORDERING

ORDER EARLY. Since, in our section, practically an entire year's nursery business must be handled during six weeks in the spring, the congestion in our order and shipping departments is at that time very heavy. To enable us to give the best attention to your orders, we ask that you coöperate by *ordering early*.

CATALOGUE PRICES, as listed on separate price-list folder, are F. O. B. Saint Paul. **No charge for packing.**

TERMS. Cash must accompany order, as we do not ship C. O. D. unless remittance has been made to guarantee acceptance.

CREDIT. If credit is desired, give business references and allow time for us to look them up. All accounts are due and payable by the 10th of the month following receipt of stock.

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS. Please advise when ordering, if you want goods shipped by express or freight, giving best route for quick delivery. When not instructed otherwise, we will use our best judgment.

REPLACEMENT OFFER. Plants are perishable and everyone knows that transplanting is attended with some risk. There are many causes that might result in failure, such as poor soil, delayed transportation of stock, insect or disease attacks, unfavorable weather, careless or ignorant culture, etc. The nurseryman, after delivering your shipment in good order to the transportation company, has no control whatever over these future conditions. It is not reasonable, therefore, that you ask us, nor do we in any way agree, to stand responsible for the outcome of your planting.

We agree to re-supply, f.o.b. our nursery, at one-half the original purchase price, any nursery stock purchased from us at catalogue rates, that may fail to grow the first season from causes other than abuse or neglect. This offer applies only when the account is promptly paid in full when due. Any labor involved in planting such replace orders is to be charged in full to the customer.

You are assured that your order will be filled with first-class stock, carefully packed and delivered in good condition to the transportation company. No complaints can be entertained unless made immediately upon receipt of stock. Any just complaint always receives our utmost consideration.

RISK. All goods are at purchaser's risk after they are delivered to the forwarding company from whom we receive a receipt for the shipment in good condition. Any claims for damage while in transit must be made to the delivering company who is directly responsible.

CORRESPONDENCE is solicited and every inquiry is given prompt and personal attention. Our Landscape Service Department will advise you regarding all matters of planting. See pages 2 and 3. Special catalogues are published for spring Bedding Plants and for Fall Bulbs.

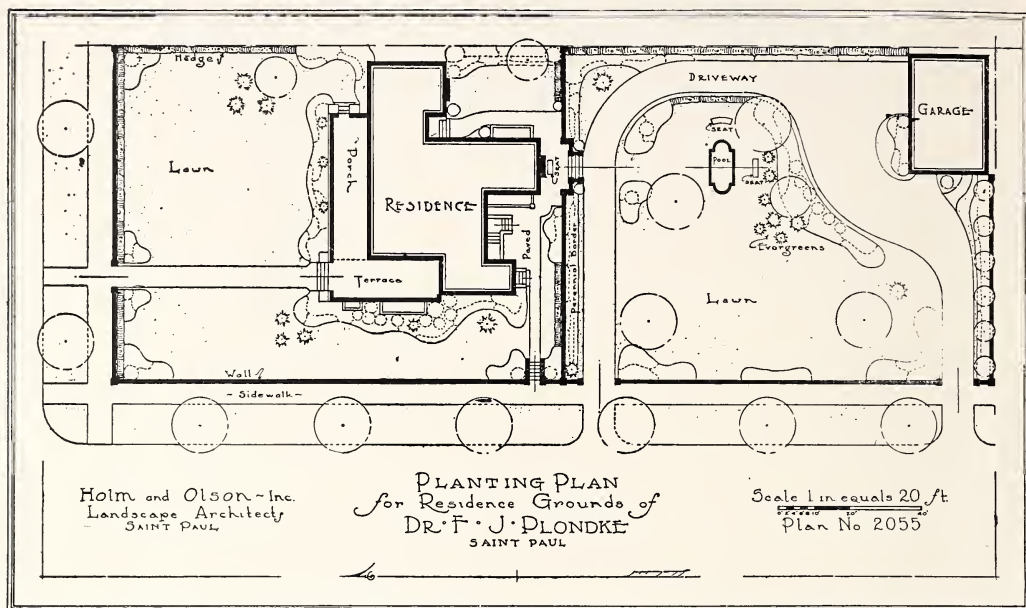
THE CATALOGUE INDEX, inside back cover, lists plants under both common and botanical names.

“HARDY, NORTHERN-GROWN PLANTS”

HOLM & OLSON INC.
*Landscape
Gardeners
and
Nurserymen*



Garden Steps at the Home of Mr. Romaine B. Ware, St. Paul, Minn.



The Landscape Plan. Grounds of Dr. F. J. Plondke, Saint Paul. See photograph on opposite page for Landscape Result three years later.

Practical Landscape Service

Whether your requirements are merely a few flowering shrubs for the dooryard or the development of large grounds, the work is equally worthy of proper planning. Haphazard, hit-or-miss methods are expensive and unproductive. You will find that our Landscape Service Department can be of practical help in all the details of both the planning as well as the actual accomplishment of the work.

VALUE OF PLANTING

The home yard that has a fine lawn, good trees, and beautiful shrubs and flowers, gives daily pleasure to the lives of all the household. In addition, the improvement has permanently increased the property's value by many times the moderate cost of the planting work. It is a worth-while investment to "fix up" the place.

COMPLETE LANDSCAPE SERVICE

Every property owner wants to have his grounds attractive, but often hesitates to undertake improvement work with which he is not familiar. The purpose of the Holm & Olson Landscape Service is to help you get the best landscape results possible from your yard, and to gain these ends in the most economical and practical way. Our

service is *complete* and is organized to care for all your needs, from plans to actual planting.

THE LANDSCAPE PLAN

A carefully made landscape plan, with specifications, is a practical requirement. Its recommendation should provide for the uses of the grounds as well as for their attractiveness. The architecture of the building, surrounding environment, soil condition, grading work, and exposure of the property are some of the factors that the properly made plan considers. After the adoption of such a plan, the owner can feel certain that every dollar that he spends on his yard is wisely invested. It is best to prepare the plans in advance of the actual planting season, to the end that operations may begin at an opportune time.



The Landscape Result, three years after planting. Grounds of Dr. F. J. Plondke, Saint Paul

THE COST OF THE PLAN

A charge is made which is payable when the plans are delivered; for the average lot this runs about 10 per cent of the cost of the plants required. This amount covers only the actual expense and enables us to give professional service and to furnish a plan that is an actual study of your problem and that has real practical value. When the nursery stock is delivered, your account is credited with your plan charge. If only a part of the stock is ordered, a like proportion of the plan charge is credited. Thus our customers receive expert landscape advice without extra cost.

For larger landscape problems and for special visits and consultation, the charge for the Landscape Architect's services will vary in proportion to the time required. Cost estimates for any services of this sort, as well as for any special plans for landscape features, will be furnished. **Parks, cemeteries, school grounds, factory yards, club house surroundings, golf-courses, real estate subdivisions, etc.,** all need careful and comprehensive planning.

NOTE TO OUT-OF-TOWN CUSTOMERS

A special visit is not always required to give you helpful advice about your landscape problem. The usual residence property can be planned directly from our office, with the aid of such data and information as you can readily furnish. Full directions will be given in reply to your inquiry.

USE HARDY PLANT VARIETIES

The importance of using only such varieties of plants as will thrive successfully under the trying climatic conditions of this northern section cannot be over emphasized. In our nurseries, located in St. Paul, we are growing plants that are hardy and that are adapted to these northern conditions, and we are growing these plants into the grade and quality that will make them most suited to ornamental uses. You are invited to visit our nursery grounds, inspect the plants, and make personal selections, if desired. Our downtown office is at 20 West Fifth Street, just a few doors from the St. Paul Hotel.

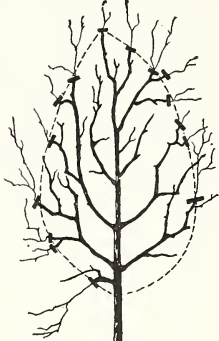


June and Rambler Roses. Country home of Mr. Roger B. Shepard, at Cottage Grove

HARDY ORNAMENTAL TREES

HOW TO LOCATE, SELECT, AND PLANT THEM

A few good trees and an even, luxuriant lawn are the two real essentials for beauty and comfort on the home-grounds. Since the trees require several seasons to become well established, it is important for the home-owner to get them planted as soon as possible. The opportunity given by the year's rather short planting season should be taken advantage of.



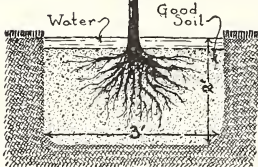
Location on the Grounds

The number of trees to use is determined by the size of the property but every lot needs a tree or two placed at the sides and rear of the house where shade and protection will be most inviting. The foliage will form a framework and background in which the building will seem to nestle. Groups of three or four or more are located, for beauty and utility, towards the sides of the larger lawns; irregular groups are preferable to a straight-row arrangement.

A city lot will have a boulevard space where such sturdy varieties as the Elm, Ash, and Basswood are desirable. Tall-growing trees should not be set closer than 30 feet and should line up with others on the same block.

Selection of Varieties

There are trees of varying characteristics of height, spread, foliage and adaptability to fit special locations and exposures, and to give desired effects. For shade and general beauty, the Elm, Maple, Ash, Oak, Basswood, and Hackberry are valuable; for special beauty of form, the Birch, Wier's Cut-leaf Maple, and Niobe Willow; for bloom, the Mountain Ash, Catalpa, Horse-Chestnut, and Flowering Crab; for colored foliage, the purple-leaved Schwedler's Maple; for screening and sky-lines, the erect-growing Lombardy and Bolleana Poplars. Our Landscape Department is at your service to assist in a suitable selection and the number required to get the effects desired.



An ornamental tree properly planted. Note depth and width of the hole and the natural manner in which roots are spread out. The heavy marks on the branches show the amount of trimming that should be done.

Planting Instructions

Set the tree in a hole much larger than the actual spread of the roots, and plant it about 2 inches deeper than it was before. Spread out the roots carefully in their natural directions and fill in with good garden soil. When the hole is three quarters filled, firm the soil with the feet. Next add water liberally and when this has become absorbed, complete the filling of the hole with soil.

Top-pruning is absolutely essential to good growth; the branches should be shortened back about one-third after planting. On poor soil, fertilizing is essential but manure should never be put in the hole directly around the roots. Spread the fertilizer on the soil above, after planting is completed. During the summer keep the surface of the soil stirred and cultivated. This prevents weed growth and keeps the soil from drying out.

Current prices of trees of all sizes are given in separate price-list folder



Trees should be planted to frame in the house and to shade and cool the grounds around it.
Residence of Mr. Robert L. Schuette, Saint Paul

Acer · MAPLE

Few trees are more valuable for decorative effect than the Maples; they enjoy great popularity because of their rounded heads, symmetrical growth, and dense foliage. They have another advantage: a row of young trees planted at one time will make practically the same growth from year to year and present as uniform an appearance in twenty years as when they were set. For this reason they are largely used for shading avenues, and occasionally for making the boundary-lines for estates.

Both *Acer tataricum ginnala* and *A. platanoides Schwedleri* are largely used in landscape plantings because of their unique qualities, although their uses differ widely. The former is chiefly interesting as a specimen tree, while the latter may be used for shade or make it eminently suitable. In early spring the purple leaves make a pleasing contrast to the various green tones of other trees, particularly when planted in a conspicuous place.

None of the Maples are particular about conditions of soil; they will grow successfully almost anywhere. Their roots are rather close to the surface, so beds of flowers should not be planted too close to any of them. After the foliage has been nipped by autumn frosts it turns to beautiful red and brown shades. Taken all in all, Maples are most desirable deciduous trees for either large or small estates; they furnish impenetrable shade all summer long and are singularly beautiful through the fall.

Dasycarpum. SILVER MAPLE. One of the most popular of American Maples, because of its rapid growth, large size, and attractively rounded head, with a tendency to graceful arching when carefully pruned. For immediate effects it is indispensable. Foliage is luxuriant, bright green with silvery white beneath. A favorite for any place. 40 to 50 feet.

Dasycarpum Wieri. WIER'S MAPLE. A beautiful specimen tree, with delicately cut leaves, and distinct, half-drooping, graceful habit. 40 to 50 feet.

Negundo. ASH-LEAVED MAPLE. Grows rapidly into a large, spreading tree, found valuable for planting timber claims, shelter-belts, etc., in the Northwest as it endures both drought and cold. 30 to 50 feet.



Schwedler's Norway Maple, about 20 years old. This variety is more erect in growth than the old Norway Maple



Cut-leaved Weeping Birch

Acer (MAPLE), continued

Platanoides. NORWAY MAPLE. The compact, vigorous nature of this European tree renders it desirable for the street or lawn. The growth is fairly fast, the head massive and rounded, with rich green foliage of broad, palmately lobed leaves that change to a light yellow in the autumn. A magnificent tree for the avenue. 30 to 50 feet.

Platanoides Schwedleri. SCHWEDLER'S MAPLE. The Purple Norway Maple's beautiful leaves attract attention at all seasons, but are especially fine in spring, when their gleaming red and purple tones contrast brightly with the delicate green of other trees. Beautiful as a specimen tree, and equally desirable for planting among evergreens and trees with contrasting foliage. 30 to 50 feet.

Saccharum. SUGAR MAPLE. The Rock or Sugar Maple is one of the most symmetrical and well-rounded trees native to America. A straight grower, vigorous, stately, inclined to form a spreading head when given plenty of room. A regal tree for the avenue, a lifelong friend on the home-grounds, and a specimen for the parks. Deeply lobed dark green foliage, changing to orange and red tints in autumn. 40 to 60 feet.

Tataricum ginnala. TARTARIAN MAPLE. Dwarf. An interesting little tree from southeastern Europe, with rounded crown of irregular growth, and small, three-lobed, light green leaves, somewhat like the gray birch. The bark is smooth and light gray-colored when young. Hardy, easily transplanted and free from insects and fungus. Brilliant red foliage in autumn. Worthy of a place in every garden or park because of its individuality; its characteristics are quite distinct. 20 feet.

Æsculus · HORSE-CHESTNUT

Glabra. HORSE-CHESTNUT; OHIO BUCK-EYE. A native American tree. Its five-fingered leaves are among the first to appear in spring. Yellow flowers in spikes. 30 to 50 feet.

Hippocastanum. WHITE HORSE-CHESTNUT. A well-known tree with an abundance of white, fragrant flowers in May, produced in erect spikes. As a lawn tree of special beauty it has no superior. 30 to 40 feet.

Betula · BIRCH

Although planted chiefly because of the bark, trees of this class should enjoy greater popularity through their pretty lines and delicate foliage. All have white or cream-colored bark, which makes a pleasing contrast to the dark trunks and limbs of most other trees. In addition, their shape fits them to certain uses in home planting; they are about half-way between the poplars and maples—not so thin as the former, and not so round-headed as the latter. Birches should be used for specimens, and for planting among other deciduous trees and evergreens.

As a specimen tree for lawn planting, we recommend particularly *Laciniata*. A full description is given in our list, but no words can convey a faithful picture of its beauty. The leaves are hung on such delicate stems that they are set in motion by the slightest breeze. If your ground is unusually poor, plant *Alba*, as it will grow in poor soil. However, any of the *Birches* are excellent; no estate is too small for a few; most grounds should have more.

Alba. EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH. Our native Birch; common along every roadside. Its white bark makes it attractive and effective in groups. 60 feet.

Laciniata pendula gracilis. CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH. One of the most beautiful and desirable trees for the lawn, with delicately cut foliage. The bark is silvery white, forming a beautiful contrast with the foliage. It makes a rapid growth, and is perfectly hardy everywhere. Mr. Scott, in his "Suburban Home Grounds," says of it: "No engraving can do it justice; like the palm trees of the tropics, it must be seen in motion—swaying in the lightest breeze, its white bark glistening through the bright foliage and sparkling in the sun—to enable us to form a true impression of its character." 30 to 50 feet.

Lenta. BLACK BIRCH. Yellowish gray bark, which peels off in layers; young stems have spicy taste and odor. 50 to 60 feet.

Papyrifera. PAPER or CANOE BIRCH. The brilliant white bark is wonderfully effective, particularly in winter and when planted against evergreens. 50 to 60 feet.

Castanea · CHESTNUT

Americana. AMERICAN CHESTNUT. This native tree is a rapid grower. Should be closely pruned when transplanted. Not advisable for north Minnesota or exposed positions. 60 to 80 feet.

Trees with Brilliant Fall Foliage

White Ash. Yellow to rich brown.

White Birch. Golden yellow.

Silver Maple. Yellow to gold.

Sugar Maple. Orange and red tints.

Tartarian Maple. Bright red coloration.

Pin Oak. Red and brown colors.

Scarlet Oak. Bronzy red.



CATALPA

Bungei. Dwarf. The trees grow 10 to 12 feet high and the heads when grown are about 12 feet across. They assume this shape without any trimming. The foliage is deep green, forming a beautiful roof of leaves.

Speciosa. WESTERN CATALPA. Well adapted for forest and ornamental planting. The coarse-grained, soft wood is durable, and useful for railroad ties, fence-posts, etc. Blooms earlier than the other varieties of Catalpa and grows to be a large tree, often becoming 50 feet high. In late summer, its great crop of long, narrow "beans" is very effective.

Celtis • HACKBERRY

Occidentalis. A hardy native tree somewhat resembling the Elm in appearance. The branches spread horizontally and form a wide crown that makes it a splendid shade tree for either lawn or boulevard. Thrives well in most any soil, and is quite free from attacks of insects and disease. 50 feet.

Cerasus • CHERRY

Serotina. AMERICAN BIRD CHERRY. Hardy native Minnesota forest tree. Valuable for lawn and shade plantings. Its flower-racemes are white and fragrant; its leaves glossy and fruits black. 40 to 60 feet.

Fraxinus • ASH

Americana. AMERICAN WHITE ASH. Tall-est of the species, growing to 80 feet high, with straight, clean trunk, smooth gray bark and glossy leaves. Useful for parks and streets, or for lawn planting on large estates. Shapely and handsome; few if any trees surpass it.



The American White Ash makes a majestic tree



Young Catalpa, Specimen Trees

Ginkgo (Salisburia)

MAIDENHAIR TREE

Biloba. A peculiar tree both in its habit and foliage. Its leaves resemble those of the Maidenhair Fern. Its branches are rather upright but, as the tree ages, develop fully. Remarkably free from disease and insect attacks. 50 to 60 feet.

Gymnocladus COFFEE TREE

Canadensis. A fine, native tree of rapid, upright growth, with large compound leaves and interesting fruit-pods. 60 to 80 feet.

Juglans • BUTTERNUT

Cinerea. BUTTERNUT. A lofty, spreading tree, valued for its tropical appearance, beautiful wood, and nuts. 70 to 90 feet.

Nigra. BLACK WALNUT. Lofty height and shapely crown, with beautiful compound foliage consisting of thirteen to seventeen leaflets. Bears large, edible nuts.

Larix • LARCH

Europaea. EUROPEAN LARCH. Excellent, rapid-growing, pyramidal tree, compact in growth; small branches with light green foliage, drooping in habit. 30 to 40 feet.

Morus • MULBERRY

Alba tatarica. RUSSIAN. Rapid-growing; bears well; fruit sweet, variable in size and color; leaves dark green and of different shapes; some are birch-shaped, others cut and notched. 20 to 30 feet.

Alba tatarica pendula. TEAS' WEEPING. Grafted on a straight stem, 6 to 8 feet high, its branches sweep the ground forming a beautiful tent of green.



Dr. W. E. Browning's Hospital, Caledonia, Minnesota. These restful surroundings of beautiful lawn, trees and flowering

Populus · POPLAR

Especially desirable for quick effects. All varieties make an extremely rapid growth, even under unfavorable conditions, and are largely planted for temporary effects. On large estates they may be placed at irregular intervals, usually in clusters of two or three, where they produce a bold and startling effect by towering in narrow columns far above the maples and beeches.

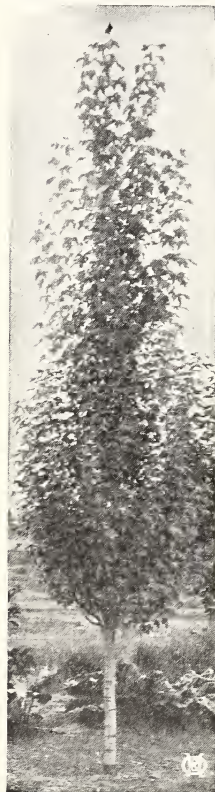
For the small estate, Poplars are usually a nuisance unless they are removed as soon as other permanent trees have grown enough. Poplars will be large trees three or four years after planting, while maples, oaks and elms will still be small. When the latter trees become large enough to furnish shade and to remove every hint of bareness, cut the Poplars down and give the better trees room to grow. The Carolina Poplar will thrive where other trees fail, but it should never be planted where other trees will succeed, as its roots lie so close to the surface that even grass will be thin there, and shrubs usually refuse to grow within the extensive root-radius; nor is the Carolina Poplar desirable as a street tree although frequently planted in new developments because of its rapid growth. If so used, other trees should be inter-planted, and the Poplars removed when the permanent trees attain a fair size.

Alba. SILVER POPLAR. A rapid grower, inclined to spread; smooth, gray bark, leaves lobed, dark glossy green on upper side and snowy white beneath. Desirable for color effects on large estates or parks only, as the roots are inclined to sprout where unattended.

Alba Bolleana. BOLLE'S POPLAR. This splendid upright silver Poplar resembles the Lombardy in growth, but is more desirable, as it is longer-lived. A tree of lofty habits, suitable for tall screening and architectural emphasis.

Balsamifera. BALM OF GILEAD; BALSAM POPLAR. A handsome native, with thick, dark, ovate leaves, silvery beneath. The flowers come in early spring, in catkin-like form. The spicy gum of the buds is used medicinally.

Certinensis. NORWAY POPLAR. This true Russian or Siberian Poplar deserves wider planting. The tree has a strong central trunk, and heavy, dense foliage. Growth is close and erect. The leaves are distinguished by crinkled edges, presenting a very curious appearance.



Bolleana Poplar



Lombardy Poplar



plants, are a potent supplement to medical skill in hospitals. Design and planting by our Landscape Service Department

Populus (POPLAR), continued

Fastigiata. LOMBARDY POPLAR. Leaves serrated, deep glossy green and nearly triangular, tremulously nodding with the wind, and borne on erect, long, slender branches. The erect, vigorous, and full spiry form of 40 to 60 feet lends a charm and dignity to a street, boundary or landscape, which is inspiring and refreshing, after turning from the monotonous and unbroken outline of many trees.

Monilifera. CAROLINA POPLAR. Unexcelled for quick growth and effect, its rapid growth giving an air of luxuriance to places where other trees appear starved. Showy and cheery from the constant movement of its glossy, silver-lined leaves. If well pruned during the first few seasons, it grows a strong, durable tree, with dense foliage that makes a good screen. 30 to 60 feet.

Prunus • PLUM

Triloba. DOUBLE-FLOWERING PLUM. A desirable and beautiful flowering shrub coming from China. Early in the spring, before its leaves appear, its beautiful, delicate pink petals begin to unfold and soon its branches are a mass of blossoms. 10 to 12 feet.

Newport. PURPLE-LEAVED PLUM. Of Minnesota origin and absolutely hardy. Beautiful dark purple foliage that carries its rich colors all summer.

Pyrus • CRAB

Angustifolia. BECHTEL'S FLOWERING CRAB. Seldom over 15 feet high; covered in late spring with myriads of delicate pink flowers, resembling the daintiest double roses; very fragrant.

Floribunda. FLOWERING CRAB. A distinct and pretty variety, with long, slender branches. Flowers are produced in great abundance, and change from carmine to white when open. Fruit small and ornamental. A splendid early-flowering tree. 15 feet.

Parkmanii. PARKMAN'S CRAB. It blooms the whole length of the past season's growth and on the older spurs; semi-double, rosy white flowers. 8 to 15 feet.

Soulardii. SOULARD'S CRAB. Another beautiful native Flowering Crab. Fruit quite large, keeping until springtime, with a flavor much the same as the quince. 12 to 15 feet.



The delicate pink blossoms of Bechtel's Double-flowering Crab are like little roses



American Linden
3-inch transplanted

tree is fragrant with panicles of white flowers, and highly ornamental. Valuable for planting where quick results are desired. 60 to 80 feet.

Salix · WILLOW

Trees of this class will grow well almost anywhere, but are particularly adapted to wet soils. Along streams or in low, marshy ground they make a rapid growth. Some varieties have showy yellow catkins in the spring.

Niobe. NIOBE WILLOW. A golden-barked Willow of decided weeping habit, yet not a headed tree, as its branches weep from its own stem. This is quite an acquisition to the Northwest, as all the weeping varieties are tender. Prof. Hansen, of the South Dakota Experiment Station, found this in northern Europe and named it. A good grower, with long, pendulous branches.

Pentandra. LAUREL-LEAF WILLOW. Grown in tree and bush forms. Highly ornamental, with light brown branches and foliage of deep, glossy green, ovate leaves. Useful for screening and for foliage color effects. Grows rapidly in any soil and especially in sandy situations. 10 to 20 ft.

Vitellina aurea. GOLDEN WILLOW. For winter effects, the Golden Willow is invaluable. A rapid grower, with branches of rich golden bark. The younger growth produces the brightest wood, hence should be severely pruned. Useful for screen plantings on estates or parks.

Quercus · OAK

Oaks are liked chiefly because of their great size and the majestic spread of their limbs. Then, too, they live to great age, and are frequently used as memorial trees on that account. Some of the great Oaks are known to have lived several hundred years, and many others whose records have not been kept are doubtless older. They present a pleasing appearance at all stages of growth, and their dense foliage furnishes good shade. All of them are valuable for reforestation. In some localities they are planted because of their acorns, which are greatly liked by pigs, and which serve as a fattening food.

Alba. WHITE OAK. A well-known, grand, old native tree, with broad, spreading head. It grows easily in almost any soil, and, contrary to general belief, does not grow slowly. Seldom requires trimming or attention, and will reach a ripe old age. 80 to 100 feet.

Coccinea. SCARLET OAK. There is no better Oak than this variety. It forms a large tree of fine proportions, the large, leathery leaves turning to a fiery scarlet in autumn. A good street tree. 60 to 80 feet.

Palustris. PIN OAK. We consider this and *Coccinea* the best two Oaks. It is distinguished by its elegant growth, the drooping tendency of its limbs, and the fine, deeply cut foliage, which, in the fall, colors brilliantly. Being one of the easiest Oaks to transplant, it is in great favor as a street tree. 35 to 60 feet.

Rhus · SUMAC

Glabra. SMOOTH SUMAC. Excellent foliage. The flowers are borne in panicles at the ends of the branches, and are followed in autumn with prominent crimson heads of seed which remain nearly all winter. This Sumac is desirable for massing; the brilliant coloring of the foliage in autumn is especially attractive. 10 to 15 feet.

Typhina laciniata. CUT-LEAVED SUMAC. Grows generally in bush form to 10 feet in height; the foliage is compound, light green and of large size; in autumn is brilliantly colored. A most effective plant for grouping in masses; thrives on poor soil.

Robinia · LOCUST

Pseudacacia. BLACK LOCUST. A familiar tree of rapid growth, that thrives in any place. The pinnate foliage is light and airy. In June the



The Niobe Weeping Willow is a splendid ornamental shade tree



Sorbus • MOUNTAIN ASH

Americana. AMERICAN MOUNTAIN ASH. One of our most attractive native trees. Its habit is much the same as the European variety but the bark is lighter in color. It produces its berries when quite young, which are in large clusters and of orange-color. Especially fine for planting among tall shrubbery, with its brilliant berries. 18 to 20 feet.

Aucuparia. EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH. Very beautiful, with straight, smooth trunk. Foliage deep green, turning yellow in autumn. Erect growth, 20 to 30 feet high. White flowers in May, followed by bright orange-red berries which cling all winter. Interesting for lawn or park.

Aucuparia pendula. WEEPING MOUNTAIN ASH. The branches of this distinct variety are of a decidedly straggling, pendent character, turning and twisting in every direction, each branch apparently struggling to be as different from its neighbor as possible, producing a pleasing effect. Like the other varieties of the family, the tree bears many clusters of bright red berries, which hang all winter. The pinnate foliage is distinctively beautiful. 10 to 20 feet.

Aurea. GOLDEN MOUNTAIN ASH. A golden-leaved variety; dwarf in growth. An excellent tree for constant color in grouping. 20 to 25 feet.

Quercifolia. OAK-LEAVED MOUNTAIN ASH. Of the same fine habit, but with dark, lobed leaves, downy underneath. 20 to 30 feet.

Tilia • LINDEN

Americana. AMERICAN LINDEN. The Basswood is a native forest tree of unusual, stately beauty. Growth rapid and upright, with smooth branches and broad, heart-shaped leaves; has curiously pendent and cream-colored flowers on long, winged peduncles in July, of delightful fragrance. Few trees equal this, with its rich green foliage and splendid habits of growth, adapting itself readily to various soils and conditions, making it useful for the lawn or street. 40 to 60 feet.



Few trees equal the American Linden for street planting



American Elm
3-inch transplanted

Ulmus • ELM

Most Elms become very tall, with great spreading limbs. The trees live to a great age and are noted for their graceful and majestic appearance. Excellent for large estates and parks, while in most portions of the North the most popular tree for street planting and for shading drives and avenues is **Ulmus americana**. When poplars are planted for immediate effect, Elms and Ash should be planted at the same time for permanent growth.

Americana. AMERICAN ELM. A native tree of unusual vigor and hardiness. Contrary to belief, it is the most rapid-growing of any of the more desirable long-lived trees. Its tough wood structure usually withstands destructive storms.

The arching branches form wide coverings over streets and drives; on the lawn its abundant shade and dark green foliage make it most desirable. 60 to 75 feet.

Glabra Camperdownii. CAMPERDOWN ELM. A remarkably picturesque weeping tree, that extends its branches horizontally until it forms a complete arbor. It does not grow over 15 feet high, while its branching head often covers 18 feet or more.

CULTURAL NOTE. Leave a shallow depression around any newly planted trees. This helps retain the water. Never mound up the soil about the trunk except as a winter protection.



An evergreen entrance planting about a Minneapolis home. Such a group gives all-year-round attractiveness to the yard

HARDY EVERGREENS

HOW TO LOCATE, SELECT, AND PLANT THEM

Since the Evergreens retain their foliage continuously throughout the year, they have a value and use in landscape planting not possessed by any other class of plants. In this northern section, where the winters are long, their cheerful green color, in contrast with the snow, is a continual source of pleasure. Their attractiveness is none the less certain during the summer months, as their character and appearance is such as to give a decided additional beauty to the grounds. A consideration of the many varieties we list will acquaint the reader with their great diversity of form, color, habit of growth, and general appearance.

Location on the Grounds

Where the grounds are spacious, the taller-growing Evergreens can be nicely located in informal groups toward the sides or rear where they will have room for unhampered development. Such groups give an opportunity to secure a pleasing color contrast by using the bright-foliaged White Fir, Blue Juniper, or Blue Spruces as a foreground to such darker-colored varieties as Arborvitæ, Red Cedar, Norway Spruce, or Pines.

Selection of Varieties

In variety of form, the Evergreens offer a choice to fill any needs or fit any situation. There are narrow-growing pyramidal Arborvitæs, bushy Spruces, tall, graceful Pines, close-growing Cedars, and the dwarf, low-growing Sabin Juniper, the Yews and the Mountain Pines, that do not exceed 4 feet in height. Indeed, an entire planting can be made of Evergreens alone.

Planting Instructions

Our Evergreens are given special care, handled carefully, and transplanted frequently so that they are in proper condition to be successfully moved from the nursery. Our evergreens are dug with a solid ball of earth, wrapped with burlap to hold the roots in place. The best planting-time is from about May 1 to the first part of June, although sometimes, in favorable seasons, transplanting is possible in late August. In planting, a large-sized hole is required that will receive the ball of earth without cramping. Place the tree in the hole, remove the burlap covering, and, after filling two-thirds with good garden soil, flood with water and allow this to soak into the ground. Soil can then be filled in to nearly the ground-level. Newly moved Evergreens require thorough waterings several times a week until established.

Our **Landscape Service Department** (see catalogue, pages 2 and 3) will be pleased to give suggestions as to selecting of Evergreens and advise as to suitable location on your property.

Current prices of Evergreens are given in separate price-list folder



Showing how an Evergreen should be planted. Note ample size of the hole. The burlap can be loosened from the ball of earth when the tree is set, taking care not to disturb the roots. Set the tree a little deeper than it was growing formerly.



Abies • FIR

Balsamea. BALSAM FIR. A regular, symmetrical tree, assuming the cone shape when quite young. Leaves dark, lighter beneath. Thrives in moist soil. 30 to 50 feet.

Concolor. WHITE FIR. The White Fir of the Rocky Mountains is one of the most beautiful species in cultivation, growing 40 to 50 feet in height. It withstands heat and drought better than any other Fir; needs a protected position.

Douglasii. DOUGLAS FIR. A Colorado species. Forms a large, spreading pyramid of light green, 40 to 50 feet high.

Juniperus • JUNIPER

Pfitzeriana. PFITZER'S JUNIPER. One of the most beautiful and attractive Junipers; its form is different, not growing so pyramidal as most of the others, but more open, with graceful branches that appeal to most lovers of evergreens. We have been growing this for a number of years, but it is a new and rare type. 8 to 10 feet.

Procumbens. TRAILING JUNIPER. If these shrubs are planted in groups, they form a mat over the ground. They make an attractive planting for hillsides or are good for rock-gardens. 1½ feet.

Sabina. SAVIN'S JUNIPER. A thickly branched, low, spreading tree, that rarely reaches 6 feet in height; variable, sometimes procumbent. Very hardy and thrives in the poorest soils; can be trained into any shape.

Suecica. SWEDISH JUNIPER. Resembles the Irish Juniper.

A great acquisition in this climate, owing to its hardiness. Gives a fine pyramidal effect. 12 feet.

Virginiana. RED CEDAR. A native evergreen of pyramidal shape. It is very hardy and will stand partial shade and light, sandy soils. Can be trimmed to formal outlines and is well suited to background planting in shrub and evergreen groups. 25 to 30 feet.



Juniperus Pfitzeriana

Virginiana glauca. GLAUCCOUS JUNIPER. The Blue Juniper. Rich, light blue, silvery foliage is attractive the entire season. One of the finest blue evergreens. 12 to 18 feet.

Picea • SPRUCE

Alba. WHITE SPRUCE. Compact, upright, long-lived, retaining its branches to the ground; aromatic, drought-resisting; color light green to glaucous blue. Native and very hardy. 60 to 70 feet.

Canadensis. BLACK HILLS SPRUCE. A handsome, small tree, with slender, pendulous branches; dense and compact; valuable for cold climates and light, dry soils. One of the best Spruces for Minnesota plantings. 30 to 40 feet.

Engelmanni. ENGELMANN'S SPRUCE. A choice and valuable Rocky Mountain tree, of dense, pyramidal growth. Has the stiff foliage of *Picea pungens* and the glaucous color of the latter. Hardy in almost all parts of the country. 40 to 50 ft.

Excelsa. NORWAY SPRUCE. The most generally used of evergreen trees. Useful for screens and windbreaks on account of its rapid growth. A tall tree, of pyramidal, symmetrical growth, its lower branches sweeping the ground. 30 to 50 feet.

Winter Gardens. Does the pleasure and enjoyment of your garden end when the leaves fall in autumn? The home-grounds should be attractive and of interest the year round—right through the winter months—and the use of plant forms having winter beauty will accomplish this.

Evergreens. Pines, Cedars, Arborvitæ, and Spruces will give the needed green foliage background.

Bark and twig colorations of the Red- and Yellow-twigged Dogwood, Golden Willow, and White and Yellow Birches give warmth.

Bright winter fruits and berries such as the Barberry, Highbush Cranberry, Matrimony Vine, Bush Roses, Snowberry, Bittersweet, Burning Bush, Honeysuckle, and Buckthorn give garden color and interest and furnish food for the birds.

Further details and suggestions for making the grounds attractive in winter will be given by our Landscape Service Department.



Red Cedar (Juniperus virginiana)



Blue Spruce and Arborvitæ make a pleasing group at the driveway turn. Grounds of Mr. Charles F. Phillips, Saint Paul

Picea (SPRUCE), continued

Pungens. COLORADO SPRUCE. A symmetrical tree of conical outline. Leaves bluish green, with pointed spines. Cones 3 to 4 inches long, glossy brown. Beautiful and extremely hardy. 30 to 40 feet.

Pungens glauca. COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE. Magnificent, with a silvery blue sheen. Hardy in any exposure, of vigorous growth and elegant habit, with broad branches. A tree of special value as a lawn specimen because of good color and symmetrical growth. 30 to 40 feet.

Pungens Kosteri. KOSTER'S COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE. The best and most attractive of the Blue Spruces. Foliage is silvery blue, with heavy needles densely crowded on the branches. Our trees, which were imported from Mr. Koster, the Holland originator, have been planted far apart in the nursery rows, and have developed into perfect specimens. These trees can no longer be imported and since the present supply in this country is quite limited, they will soon be unobtainable. 25 to 30 feet.



Black Hills Spruce is a valuable tree

Pinus • PINE

Austriaca. AUSTRIAN PINE. A tall tree with a broad crown. Foliage deep green; cones yellowish brown. Dense foliage and fast growth make it well adapted for screen planting and lawn groups. 60 to 70 feet.

Cembra. SWISS STONE PINE. A distinct type, resembling somewhat the White Pine, but its needles are not so long and it is a much better lawn tree. Foliage dark green. Conical and an excellent-shaped tree, adding a touch of attractive color to the winter landscape. 20 to 30 feet.

Montana Mughus. DWARF MUGHO PINE. A unique Alpine species, broader than its height and sometimes almost prostrate, forming a dark, dome-shaped bush, 5 to 6 feet high. Used on rocky banks, terrace slopes, and particularly effective when grown at the corners of entrances.

Strobus. WHITE PINE. A tall tree with regular whorls of horizontal branches, forming a symmetrical pyramidal crown. Grows rapidly and thrives in both dry and moist soils. 75 to 100 feet.

Sylvestris. SCOTCH PINE. An upright, rapid-growing Pine with stiff, blue-green foliage. Stands exposed location and will grow in light soil. 40 to 50 feet.



Pseudotsuga DOUGLAS SPRUCE

Douglasii. DOUGLAS SPRUCE. This is a very hardy evergreen which looks very much like a Spruce but is different botanically. Its habit is symmetrical and quite full. 50 to 60 feet.

Taxus · YEW

Canadensis. CANADIAN YEW. Grows rather small, like a shrub. Attractive in mass plantings and borders. 4 feet.

Cuspidata brevifolia. JAPANESE YEW. Hardier than the English varieties. Foliage beautiful and of irregular outline. 5 to 6 feet.

Thuja · ARBORVITÆ

Occidentalis. AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ. A native tree with fan-shaped deep green foliage. Grows naturally to a tree 30 feet tall, but can be kept down to any size by shearing, which it stands without loss of vigor. Will grow even in wet soils.

Occidentalis compacta. COMPACT ARBORVITÆ. Dwarf and compact in its growth. Good for outside border in evergreen groups.

Occidentalis globosa. GLOBE ARBORVITÆ. Dwarf and compact; grows naturally into a rounded, almost ball-like form, that makes it useful in groupings for specimens, vases, or for formal planting about garden walks, etc. 4 to 6 feet.

Occidentalis Wareana. SIBERIAN ARBORVITÆ. Grows very compact and forms a broad, dense, bushy tree; foliage rich dark green. Very hardy. Seldom over 9 feet.

Occidentalis pyramidalis. PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITÆ. Its columnar habit makes it especially valuable for plantings, giving height and uneven lines. No other variety is better suited for formal plantings or working in formal gardens. Very hardy and can be used extensively.



Pinus Mughus, Dwarf Pine

Tsuga · HEMLOCK

Canadensis. HEMLOCK SPRUCE. A graceful tree, with loose, open growth, and yew-like foliage. It can be kept in dense form if pruned. Prefers moist soil, and grows rapidly. 40 to 50 feet.



A block of Blue Spruce from 5 to 8 feet high. Note that H. & O. Quality, and the manner in which they are made ready to ship



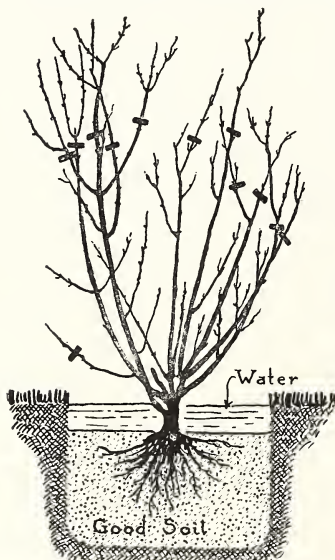
Select plantings of Hardy Shrubs, Vines and Dwarf Evergreens add greatly to the home-like charms of this attractive dwelling. Residence of Mr. Wm. R. Kueffner, Saint Paul

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS

HOW TO LOCATE, SELECT, AND PLANT THEM

Location on the Grounds

Suitable locations to plant shrubs about the home yards are many. The house foundation walls and the angles and corners should be softened by shrubs of medium height. Such plants as the Spirea (in variety), Snowberry, Hydrangea, Indian Currant, Barberry, and others of like nature are suited to this use. Taller and heavier-growing varieties, such as Lilacs, Philadelphus and Bush Honeysuckles are better planted toward the sides and rear of the grounds. Here their growth can be used to give a frame to the property, block out undesirable views, and serve as a screen to the alley, clothes-yard, or service buildings. Such group plantings should be made in the nature of borders, and the shrubs selected and arranged to give a continuance of bloom, pleasing foliage contrasts, and fall and winter coloring of the bark and berries. Other uses and desirable locations for planting will suggest themselves on considering the characteristics of the ground—terrace and rough slopes can be covered, walks and drives bordered and bare corners of the lot filled in.



An ornamental shrub properly planted. Note ample size of hole and natural manner in which roots are spread out. The heavy lines on the branches show the amount of trimming that should be done after planting.

Planting Instructions

Space the larger-growing shrubs, such as Lilacs, about 4 to 5 feet apart, medium-growing shrubs, such as Bridal Wreath, 3 to 3½ feet apart, and dwarf growers, as the Japanese Barberry, 2 to 2½ feet apart. Dig the holes of ample size, place the plant, and after filling in the hole two-thirds with good top soil, add water to the level of the ground and allow this to settle. Complete the filling in of soil later. **Always shorten back the top growth of the shrubs at least one-third after the planting.** Failure to do this may cause the loss of the plant. Do not place any fertilizer directly around the roots but use it on the surface as a mulch.

Our **Landscape Department** (see catalogue, pages 2 and 3) will help you select shrubs of proper kind and assortment to meet the individual requirements of your property.

For prices of Shrubs, see separate price-list folder

Amelanchier • JUNE BERRY

Alnifolia. An oval-leaved shrub which enjoys wide popularity in the western states. The white flowers are borne in short racemes and are quite showy. After them come purplish fruits which change to blue-black when fully ripe. Good for obtaining wild effects and eminently suited for partially shaded places and for shallow, rocky soils. 4 to 8 feet.



A north-side planting designed to fit the architecture of the house. Snowball Hydrangeas in bloom

Amygdalus · ALMOND

Alba. DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERING ALMOND. The very double, rose-like, white flowers entirely cover the branches with a white cloud of bloom. Both this and the following variety are excellent for planting in clumps of shrubbery and among border plantings of evergreens, where the partial concealment of the blooms perceptibly adds to their beauty. 4 to 5 feet.

Rosea. DOUBLE PINK-FLOWERING ALMOND. In all respects similar to the preceding variety, except that the flowers are rose-colored. This variety is even more frequently used than the one with white flowers. 4 to 5 feet.

Amorpha · FALSE INDIGO

Fruticosa. A hardy native shrub suited to borders. Foliage pea-like in a compound leaf. Flowers purple, in terminal panicles in July. 5 to 7 feet.

Aralia · HERCULES' CLUB

Chinensis mandschurica DIMORPHANTHUS MANDSCHURICUS. Mammoth leaves and creamy white flowers. Extremely ornamental and excellent for mass plantings, or for rocky banks and slopes. Has a tropical appearance. Fairly hardy, but does best in a protected situation.

Pentaphylla. FIVE-LEAVED ARALIA. Has slender, prickly branches, and beautiful autumn foliage. Does well in shady places and can be planted under trees. The flowers are a peculiar greenish white, borne in long clusters. The foliage is a beautiful rich, glossy green. 5 to 8 feet.

Aronia · CHOKEBERRY

Arbutifolia. RED CHOKEBERRY. A tall-growing shrub with clusters of small white flowers followed in August by bright red berries that hang until winter. Crimson foliage in autumn. 6 to 10 feet.

Berberis · BARBERRY

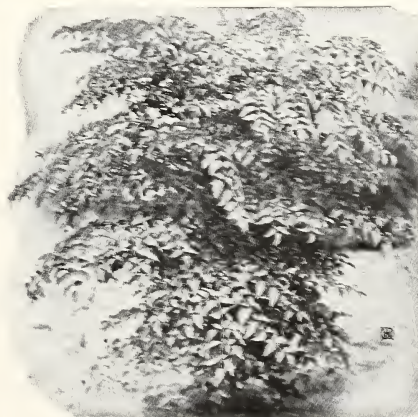
Thunbergii. JAPANESE BARBERRY. Brilliant green leaves all summer, which turn to red in autumn. Later the spiny limbs are covered with crimson berries. Extensively used for low hedges and wherever small shrubs are wanted.

Caragana · PEA TREE

Arborescens. SIBERIAN PEA TREE. A vigorous shrub with bright green foliage and numerous small clusters of bright yellow flowers. Valuable for planting in the shrub border. 10 to 12 feet.

Cephalanthus · BUTTON BUSH

Occidentalis. BUTTON BUSH. Attractive flowers are borne in dense, round heads sometimes in midsummer. They are creamy white and pleasantly fragrant. Grows best in moist loam and is suitable for planting about ponds, 4 to 6 feet.



Aralia chinensis (Hercules' Club)



Berberis Thunbergii (see page 29)

Chionanthus · FRINGE TREE

Virginica. WHITE FRINGE TREE. A large shrub, frequently a small tree, that grows easily, but needs protected positions. Dark green leaves and fragrant, drooping, open clusters of white, feathery flowers, are succeeded by small, bluish plum-like fruits. 10 to 12 feet.

Clethra · PEPPER BUSH

Alnifolia. SWEET PEPPERBUSH. Dark green, lustrous leaves which turn to yellow tones in the fall. The fragrant, creamy white flowers are borne on erect racemes. It appears at its best in September when it is practically covered with the long, showy wands of white flowers. 4 to 6 feet.

Cornus · DOGWOOD

One of the most popular shrubs for general planting because of its showy flowers and fruits, which make it attractive all summer, and likewise because of the brilliant color of the bark of the young shoots in the spring. All of the varieties are hardy and vigorous; they will do well in any moist, fertile soil. Valuable for shrub borders, for hedge plants and screens, in fact, for any purpose for which attractive flowering shrubs can be used.

Alba sibirica. RED-TWIGGED DOGWOOD.

Hardy free-growing, 6 to 10 feet tall, forming a small, handsome tree in some situations; in early spring the bark is a showy, dark red. Its clusters of small, white flowers in early summer are very



Flowers of the *Crataegus*

Cornus (DOGWOOD), continued

dainty, and are followed in early fall by a profusion of whitish blue berries, making the shrub distinctly ornamental until midwinter.

Paniculata. PANICLED DOGWOOD. This bush is distinctive because of the gray coloring of the stems. Small, white flowers are borne profusely in great panicles early in spring. It grows quite compact, and is covered with white berries in fall which persist for a long time. 8 to 15 feet.

Sibirica variegata. SILVER DOGWOOD. Noted for its beauty. A large, spreading shrub, 6 to 10 feet high, with clusters of white flowers in June; variegated foliage and coral-red bark. Nothing is more attractive in a shrub border; its white and light green leaves make it quite distinct.

Stolonifera. RED-OSIER DOGWOOD. Leaves dark green above and white on the under side. The creamy white flowers are borne in dense flat-topped clusters. Decorative at all times of the year because of its reddish purple branches.

Stolonifera aurea. GOLDEN-BARKED DOGWOOD. The stems are a bright golden yellow in the fall and winter, contrasting vividly with those of the crimson Siberian Dogwoods. The bush is more spreading, and the foliage is about the same. 5 to 8 feet.

COTONEASTER

Acutifolia. A dense-growing shrub with small, oval, glossy, dark green leaves. Absolutely hardy and stands partial shade. Splendid in shrub plantings and unexcelled for hedges. 6 to 8 feet.



Deutzia, Pride of Rochester

Crataegus · THORN APPLE

An exceedingly hardy native shrub that may be used for hedges or for ornamental purposes. The flat clusters of white and pink flowers are followed by red fruits. Other Hawthorns cannot endure the temperature of this northern section. 10 to 12 feet.

Cydonia · JAPANESE QUINCE

Japonica. For a long period in early spring this fine old shrub is completely covered with dazzling scarlet flowers. The branches are armed with thorns throughout the season, and the growth is usually compact. Needs protection. 4 to 6 feet.

DEUTZIA

The showy flowers and ease of culture make the *Deutzia* extremely popular for the shrub border. It will grow in almost any well-drained soil but should not be planted north or in exposed positions; frequently used in combination with *Philadelphus*, *Spiraea*, and *Forsythia* for mass planting.



DEUTZIA, continued

Gracilis. A neat, dense little bush, rarely over 2 feet high, that blooms in May, wreathing its drooping branches with pure white flowers. Equally valuable for shrubberies and forcing.

Scabra. PRIDE OF ROCHESTER. A showy, early, and large-flowering sort that blooms in May before the others. The white flowers are large and double. Excellent as a specimen, and equally good for mass planting. Needs protection. Grows 6 to 8 feet tall.

Elæagnus • RUSSIAN OLIVE

Angustifolia. Silvery willow-like leaves and golden yellow, fragrant flowers followed by yellow fruits, make this shrub most attractive.

Euonymus • BURNING BUSH

Alatus. WINGED BURNING BUSH. A distinctive shrub which is chiefly ornamental and interesting on account of its curious corky bark. The small, delicate flowers in the spring are followed by attractive red berries in the fall. 5 to 8 feet.

Americanus. STRAWBERRY BUSH. An ornamental and showy shrub, whose chief beauty consists in its brilliant rose-colored berries, which hang in clusters from the branches until midwinter. It is also valuable on account of its autumn foliage, which is scarlet and is favorably commented on by all who see it. Suitable for groups or individual planting. 5 to 8 feet.



Flowering Almond. See page 17

Forsythia • GOLDEN BELL

Although the Forsythias have been popular for many years, they are planted now more than ever. Their blooms appear very early in the spring, even before the leaves. All of them make a strong growth and are noted for their long, slender, curving branches which sometimes root at the tip. It is doubtful if any other spring-flowering shrub can surpass them in splendor. Not to be planted north or in exposed positions.

Suspensa. GOLDEN BELL. An extremely graceful shrub with long, drooping branches. The shiny, dark green leaves persist until frost. Early in the spring the limbs are covered with showy golden yellow flowers. Up to 8 feet.

Suspensa Fortunei. FORTUNE'S FORSYTHIA. A spreading bush, with dark, shining foliage which has a purplish tint in autumn. The small clusters of deep yellow flowers are borne in the greatest profusion, and are the first to appear in the spring. 8 to 10 feet.

Viridissima. Not quite so hardy as the preceding species, but always desirable because of its golden yellow flowers and erect green branches. The narrow leaves are very dark. Valuable for mass planting as it makes vigorous growth. 6 to 8 feet.

HYDRANGEA

In this section of the country this is the most popular flowering shrub. The large panicles of bloom appear in midsummer, and sometimes continue until

after autumn frosts. They will succeed best in a moist, fertile soil, with either full exposure to the sun or in partial shade. They respond readily to good treatment. Excellent for border planting.

Arborescens grandiflora. EVERBLOOMING SNOWBALL HYDRANGEA. This American Hydrangea is believed to be the most beautiful hardy flowering shrub ever introduced. It blooms from early June till autumn frost, and bears large trusses of beautifully formed white flowers. 4 to 5 feet.

Paniculata grandiflora. LARGE-FLOWERED HYDRANGEA. Bush-form. One of the most conspicuous shrubs in any collection during August and September. Its plumes of white flowers bend the branches with their weight.

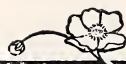
Paniculata grandiflora. TREE-FORM. Same as the former, but grown in tree-form, and bears trusses of flowers. Most valuable for specimen planting because of its height and form of growth.



Snowball Hydrangea



Tree Hydrangea



Even where space is limited the grounds can be very attractive when suitably planted. Ask the H. & O. Service.
Home of Mr. R. L. Cudworth

Lonicera · HONEYSUCKLE

Almost any fertile soil produces strong, upright growth of the varieties of Bush Honeysuckle. Their showy flowers and bright berries make the plant extremely decorative over a long period. Every mass planting should contain at least one or two of the many attractive sorts. They prefer sun but do well in partial shade.

Bella albida. BELLA HONEYSUCKLE. A handsome hybrid of strong growth. White flowers are borne in great clusters, followed by attractive ropes of red berries which remain all summer. An excellent shrub for mass plantings. 6 to 8 feet.

Morrowii. JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE. A native of Japan. Pure white flowers, which change to yellow tones, are produced in great profusion early in the spring. After them appear a multitude of bright red berries which ripen during the summer. These are retained on the bush until late in the fall. 4 to 6 feet.

Tatarica. PINK TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. In spring the profusion of pink flowers forms a beautiful contrast with the foliage. During summer and autumn, the bush is covered with orange and red berries. 6 to 8 feet.



Bush Honeysuckle

Lonicera (HONEYSUCKLE), continued

Tatarica alba. WHITE TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. One of the best species. White flowers, borne late in the spring, make a splendid contrast with the brilliant green foliage. In late summer or autumn the shrub is literally covered with a quantity of orange or red berries. The appearance of the bush is splendid at all times of the year. 6 to 8 feet.

Lycium · MATRIMONY VINE

Occasionally trained over arches or trellises but far more effective results may be obtained if the shrubs are planted at the top of walls or terraces so that the graceful stems are permitted to sprawl over.

Chinense. A vigorous, hardy, climbing plant, with bright purple flowers, which are succeeded by brilliant scarlet berries.

Potentilla · CINQUEFOIL

Fruticosa. Blooms all summer and, being of a dwarf habit, is suitable for outside border plantings. Flowers are bright yellow. 2 to 3 feet.

How to Prune Shrubs

Unless located in a sheared hedge or in some very formal planting scheme, the flowering shrubs should be allowed to retain their natural shape and development. Continual pruning into globes and restrained outlines cuts away all the plant's natural beauty and individuality. The only good reason for pruning other than the prompt removal of dead wood is to keep the shrubs from spreading too wide and growing too tall for their positions. This corrective pruning is best done by cutting out the oldest and heaviest branches directly at the ground-line and doing a little top shortening if required. The early blooming varieties such as Bridal Wreath and Lilacs are better trimmed after their blossoming period, if one wants to enjoy that season's flowers. The later blooming varieties such as Hydrangeas, and Spiraea Anthony Waterer can be trimmed heavily in early spring, with no loss of that year's blossoms, and with positive benefit to the growth.



The grounds of St. Paul Automobile Club show the results of careful planting

Philadelphus · MOCK ORANGE

These fall quite naturally among the shrubs that should be in every collection. They are quite hardy and flower freely; the blooms are extremely fragrant; and the branches are generally graceful. Well adapted to group planting or for specimen use. If left untrimmed they will grow high enough to be valuable for screens. Almost any soil that is well drained will be satisfactory, but at least average fertility should be maintained. If any decorative scheme required the use of only one flowering shrub, we have no doubt but that some variety of *Philadelphus* would be used. How fortunate it is that we are able to use them in great quantity, or by grouping them with lilacs and other fragrant flowering shrubs, we can enjoy some delectable perfume all summer long.



Philadelphus Lemoinei

Coronarius. SYRINGA or MOCK ORANGE. Bears fragrant, creamy white flowers in great profusion. The form of the bush is rather pleasing because of the upright growth of the branches, which frequently arch. This is the best-known variety and possibly the most popular. Its showy flowers make a grand display wherever it is planted. 8 to 10 feet.

Coronarius aureus. GOLDEN DWARF MOCK ORANGE. Golden foliage that remains bright through the season.

Grandiflorus. Flowers are considerably larger than the common variety; white and are extremely showy. Makes a tall growth, and its spreading branches present an attractive appearance.

Philadelphus (MOCK ORANGE), continued

Lemoinei. The blooms of this variety, and of the other sorts originated by Lemoine, are considerably larger than those of the common Mock Orange, although the growth is not so tall. In June the shrub is covered with fragrant semi-double blooms. 4 to 5 feet.

Lemoinei. Avalanche. Arching branches with quantities of large, fragrant, white flowers. 3 to 4 feet.

Lemoinei. Mont Blanc. Distinct flowers, large and fragrant. Bush medium size. 3 to 4 feet.



Plant and half-sized flower of *Philadelphus*, Mock Orange



Symphoricarpos racemosus, Snowberry. See page 23

Prunus · FLOWERING PLUM

Triloba. DOUBLE-FLOWERING PLUM. The large, double, pink flowers resemble roses, and are crowded along the slender branches.

Rhamnus · BUCKTHORN

Extremely valuable in this part of the country for hedges. It will stand well under clipping, or it may be permitted to grow naturally. The handsome foliage and showy berries give it a remarkably good appearance. Both the varieties we grow will do well in any ordinarily good soil, but to make their strongest growth they should be planted in moist loam. Partial shade will not harm them in the least; foliage remains green until late in the autumn.

Caroliniana. CAROLINA BUCKTHORN; INDIAN CHERRY. A good variety for natural planting. Its ornamental black berries make it quite attractive, and the birds like to feed on them.

Cathartica. COMMON BUCKTHORN. The ovate, dark green leaves are attractive throughout the season. Flowers small and inconspicuous. The black fruits are about the size of a pea. It stands shearing well and is easily kept trimmed to any desired height and form. 8 to 12 feet.

Rhus · SUMAC

Although the flowers possess considerable attractiveness in themselves, the chief beauty of Sumac lies in the crimson fruits and peculiar compound foliage. In autumn the leaves of all varieties are brilliant red; this is more noticeable if they are



Cut-leaved Elder. See page 23

Rhus (SUMAC), continued

planted in localities where the background will furnish contrast. They will grow well in almost any soil that is well drained, and they are noted for being extremely hardy.

Cotinus. PURPLE FRINGE; MIST TREE.

Most attractive in summer because of the light, airy, or mist-like covering of the panicles of bloom. 10 to 15 feet.

Aromatica. FRAGRANT SUMAC. A very desirable, compact-growing shrub with thick, fragrant leaves. Yellow flowers in small clusters, followed by red fruits. Dark crimson autumn foliage. Stands shade. 3 to 4 feet.

Glabra. SMOOTH SUMAC. Flowers are borne in large panicles at ends of the branches, and are followed by the crimson clusters of fruits which last all winter. Excellent for mass plantings. 10 to 15 feet.

Glabra laciniata. DWARF CUT-LEAVED SUMAC. Low growth and fern-like foliage make this variety distinctive. Foliage is brilliantly colored in the fall months. 3 to 4 feet.

Typhina. TALL CUT-LEAVED SUMAC. In most respects similar to *R. glabra laciniata*, except that it is a tall-growing form. 8 to 10 feet.



Cut-leaved Sumac

Ribes · FLOWERING CURRANT

Alpinum. MOUNTAIN CURRANT. Yellowish green flowers are borne in clusters. The light-colored branches and refined foliage make it quite handsome. The glossy leaves are brilliant with color during the fall months. Very useful for dry soils.

Aureum. YELLOW-FLOWERING CURRANT.

Large, yellow, showy flowers are produced in clusters early in the spring. Later the bush is covered with a crop of dark brown or black berries which may be eaten. The leaves are bright lustrous green, densely covered with yellowish dots when young. The form of the shrub is upright and will usually attain a growth of 5 to 8 feet.

Robinia · FLOWERING LOCUST

Hispida. ROSE ACACIA; PINK LOCUST. Of dwarf growth, generally not more than 4 to 6 feet tall. The younger limbs are generally covered with light bristles all the year. Showy rose-colored flowers appear in late spring or early summer. This shrub will be successful in almost any soil that is well drained.

SHRUBS FOR THE SHADY CORNER. Flowering Currant, Snowball Hydrangea, Bush Honeysuckle, Elderberry, Snowberry, Bridal Wreath, and Barberry.



Sambucus • ELDER

Nigra aurea. GOLDEN ELDER. Contrasted with other shrubs, the golden leaves of this Elder give heightened effects in tone and color. Flowers white, in flat-topped cymes in early summer. It can be pruned into a neat, compact little bush, or will grow naturally to 6 to 8 feet.

Nigra laciniata. CUT-LEAVED ELDER. The leaves of this variety are fern-like in formation, and the shrub is of half-drooping habit. One of the finest in cultivation, being especially effective in masses. Grow 5 to 6 feet.

Racemosa. RED-BERRIED ELDER. Of somewhat stockier growth than the other varieties, with white flowers in cymes, followed by red fruits. Blooms in early summer, and the berries which follow are much relished by the birds. 8 to 12 feet.

SPIRÆA

In the Spiræa family are found quite a number of varieties, some of which differ so widely that a person unacquainted with them would never realize that they had any points in common. Some of them grow in the form of small, compact bushes, while others have long, arching branches and open heads. Practically all of them bloom profusely, and if a good selection of varieties is made, some of them will be in bloom at all times during the summer season. All of them are extremely hardy and quite easy to grow. They will succeed best in moist, fertile soil with sunny exposure, but they will bloom creditably almost anywhere. There is almost no place about the grounds for which some Spiræa will not be suitable. They may be used for specimens, hedges, screens, or for group planting with other shrubs.

Arguta. Narrow bright green leaves which assume yellow and orange tints near the end of the season. Pure white flowers are borne early in the spring; quite hardy. 3 to 5 feet.

Aurea. GOLDEN SPIRÆA. One of the best of our yellow-leaved shrubs. Holds its color all summer.

Billiardii. Narrow, dense spikes of bright pink flowers. A strong grower; useful for shrubberies. Good for cut-flowers. 4 to 5 feet.

Bumalda. Dwarf. Showy, rose-colored flowers all summer. One of the best for growing in front of tall shrubs. 2 to 3 feet.



Spiræas are graceful for entrance plantings



High-Bush Cranberry. See page 25

SPIRÆA, continued

Bumalda, Anthony Waterer. Dwarf. Bears flat heads of brilliant rosy blossoms all through the latter part of summer; an exceedingly free-blooming variety. 2 to 3 feet.

Callosa alba. Dwarf. Pure white; one of the best dwarfs; blooms all summer; can be planted as a margin to the shrubby border or as a single specimen. 2 to 3 feet.

Callosa rubra. Deep rose-red flowers are produced in close clusters nearly all summer. 4 feet.

Douglasii. Reddish brown branches; leaves rather oblong, green above and woolly white beneath. The pink flowers are borne on long, dense panicles during midsummer. 5 to 7 feet.

Opulifolia. It grows rapidly upright, to 10 feet, although its branches droop when laden with white flowers.

Prunifolia. As the leaves are opening, small, snow-white, double flowers wrap themselves along the branches in a lavish display of bloom. 5 to 6 feet.

Sorbifolia. Long, showy panicles of white flowers. A fine Spiræa. 6 to 7 feet.

Thunbergii. Low-growing; rounded. Abundant small white flowers in May almost cover the bush. Foliage is quite dense. 3 to 4 feet.

Van Houttei. BRIDAL WREATH. Pure white flowers are borne in clusters late in the spring. Graceful, arching branches. Most used and admired of all hardy shrubs. 5 to 6 feet.

Symphoricarpos • SNOWBERRY

Racemosus. SNOWBERRY. Usually 3 to 5 feet tall, with numerous spreading branches. The white or rose flowers are produced in great number during the summer. These are followed by white berries which remain on the bush until winter. Excellent for grouping or massing. They will grow under trees in dense shade and succeed in poor soil where practically nothing else would grow.

Vulgaris. CORAL BERRY; INDIAN CURRANT. The greenish red flowers appear in summer, followed by a great quantity of red or purple berries which cling to the branches throughout the winter. Occasionally the leaves are tinged with shades of red or purple when young. Valuable for any situation, but eminently adapted to poor soil.



A planting of *Spiraea Van Houttei* and Japanese Barberry add beauty to this entrance. The dwarf evergreens are *Globe Arborvitae*

Syringa • LILAC

Lilacs are decidedly most effective when planted in groups. They produce an abundance of showy flowers in spring and early summer. In certain parts of the New England States, every farm has several large clumps of Lilacs planted about the house, and during the spring months the air is fairly saturated with their delicate fragrance. This custom could easily be adapted anywhere, for the shrubs are easily transplanted in the fall and spring, and make a strong growth in any good soil. The only attention they require is the removal of dead flowers after blooming. Pruning should be done immediately after the blooms are removed; if done during the winter and spring it will destroy many of the flowers.

During the last few years many new sorts of Lilacs have been introduced. In most cases these introductions bloom more frequently and have

Syringa (LILAC), continued

larger flowers and panicles. They may be obtained in almost any shade of blue. These named Lilacs will add pleasing variety to groups of the old-fashioned white and purple sorts.

Japonica. GIANT TREE LILAC. The only tree-form in the group, growing to 20 feet high. Blooms in June and July; long, white, showy flower-plumes.

Josikæa. HUNGARIAN LILAC. Purple flowers in June after other Lilacs are no longer in bloom. 8 to 10 feet.

Persica. PERSIAN LILAC. Its pale lilac flowers are very fragrant and are borne in large, loose panicles in late spring. 6 to 8 feet.

Persica alba. WHITE PERSIAN LILAC. Of similar habit to the former, with almost white flowers. 6 to 8 feet.

Villosa. HIMALAYAN LILAC. A bushy shrub, with pinkish lilac flowers in long, slender panicles. Late blooming. 8 to 10 feet.

Vulgaris. COMMON PURPLE LILAC. The familiar species of all fine old gardens, with dense panicles of lilac flowers in May. 12 to 15 feet.

Vulgaris alba. COMMON WHITE LILAC. Similar to above with pure white, fragrant flowers. 12 to 15 feet.

NAMED FRENCH LILACS

The named sorts have heavier flowers than the old type of Common Purple and White, and they bloom when plants are much younger. 6 to 8 feet.

Alphonse Lavallee. Blue, shaded violet.

Belle de Nancy. Satiny rose, white center.

Charles X. Reddish purple; large.

Dr. Masters. Clear lilac; superb.

Ludwig Spaeth. Dark purplish red.

Marie Legraye. A fine white Lilac.

Michael Buchner. Pale lilac.

Madame Lemoine. Fine double white Lilac.

President Carnot. Pale blue lilac.

President Grevy. A beautiful blue.

President Viger. Bluish lilac.

Rubra de Marley. Purplish red; fine.



French Hybrid Lilac



Although of only two seasons' growth, the beauty of this planting has given the owner a wealth of pleasure and enjoyment.
Residence of Mr. Geo. A. Johnson, St. Paul

Tamarix · TAMARISK

Hispidæstivalis. Blooms when few other shrubs are in flower, and its feathery, delicate, soft pink sprays of blossoms are exceedingly attractive. 8 to 10 feet.

Odessana. CASPIAN TAMARISK. The pink flowers are borne in loose panicles late in the summer. Growth is upright and sturdy; foliage is bright green. 5 to 6 feet.

Viburnum · SNOWBALL

Many of the species in our lists are attractive throughout the entire season. They produce great masses of bloom during the spring and summer, and later are decorated by large clusters of bright berries. The foliage of some varieties assumes vivid coloring in autumn. The showier sorts are excellent for specimen plants and practically all of them are remarkably well adapted to grouping or massing. All of the sorts in our lists will thrive in any good soil, with a sunny situation preferred.

Dentatum. ARROW-WOOD. Very hardy and desirable ornamental shrub with glossy green foliage and white flowers in June. The fruit is a crimson berry turning blue in the fall. Stands some shade. 8 to 10 feet.

Lantana. WAYFARING TREE. A large shrub, usually growing 8 to 10 feet tall. Its heart-shaped leaves and showy flower-clusters make it most attractive. Red berries, which later change to black, follow the flowers.

Lentago. SHEEPBERRY. A large-growing shrub; leaves bronze when young, glossy green in mid-summer, and brilliant orange and red in autumn. Flowers creamy white, with dark blue berries in autumn on red stems. 10 to 12 feet.

Opulus. HIGH-BUSH CRANBERRY. One of the best shrubs for ornamental planting. Extremely hardy. The white flowers of early summer are followed by brilliant red, edible berries that resemble cranberries. Leaves are large, with a vivid fall coloration.

Viburnum (SNOWBALL), continued

Opulus sterile. COMMON SNOWBALL. Handsome white flowers are produced in great globular clusters. Has long been one of the most popular and showy varieties on our lists. 6 to 8 feet.

Weigela · DIERVILLA

The most attractive feature of the Weigelas will be found in the delicate shell-pink flowers which are wreathed along the branches in June. The tall sorts are quite valuable for specimen plantings, and for the shrubby background; those of dwarf growth are frequently used for borders and foundation planting. They will do well in any situation, but are most successful in a moist loam. Need winter protection.

Hybrida Desboisii. Deep rose-colored flowers borne freely. The flowers are trumpet-shaped, large and showy. The bush makes a strong growth with numerous spreading branches. 4 to 5 feet.

Hybrida, Eva Rathke. Free bloomer; large brilliant crimson flowers. Similar to the preceding variety in blooms and growth. 4 to 5 feet.

Rosea. Remarkably showy flower; numerous spreading branches and dark green leaves. The rose-colored blooms are produced in great abundance. Ordinarily the height will be 4 to 6 feet.

Rosea nana variegata. Silvery variegated leaves and pale pink flowers. 3 to 4 feet.

Feed the Song Birds

The following shrubs have ornamental fruits that are much used by the birds for food:

Red Chokeberry (*Aronia arbutifolia*).
High-Bush Cranberry (*Viburnum Opulus*).
Yellow-flowering Currant (*Ribes aureum*).
Red-twigged Dogwood (*Cornus alba sibirica*).
Red-berried Elder (*Sambucus racemosa*).
Black-fruited Elder (*Sambucus nigra*).
Japan Honeysuckle (*Lonicera Morrowii*).
Tartarian Honeysuckle (*Lonicera tatarica*).
Red Osier Dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*).
Russian Olive (*Elæagnus angustifolia*).



The Engelmann's Ivy makes a mantle of living green over the tower of St. Clement's Church, St. Paul

CLIMBING VINES AND CREEPERS

Climbing Vines are just as necessary in the beautifying of grounds as shrubs, trees, or grass; they have their important part in the planting of every place.

Around new buildings, they give shade quickly and are very cooling and cheerful. For verandas or trellises, there is nothing that adds more beauty than a proper selection of vines, and, by covering summerhouses or trunks of dead trees, a strikingly wild, naturalistic effect is secured.

Vines are often used for covering stone walls, rocky banks, and steep slopes, where they are not only beautiful, but the fragrance from the flowers is pleasing. Innumerable uses for vines will suggest themselves when improving a property. The ideas given here are practical and tried.

For prices of Vines, see separate price-list folder

Ampelopsis · HARDY IVY

Engelmannii. ENGELMANN'S IVY. A type of the Virginia Creeper, but different in growth as well as foliage. It has much shorter joints and very much smaller and thicker foliage. This is the only Ampelopsis that is perfectly hardy in Minnesota, and that will cling to brick, stone, or plaster. It is equipped with sufficient tendrils by which it clings to walls to hold it close and firm. This variety is a rapid grower, has beautiful dark green foliage, and in the fall gives a beautiful autumn effect, the leaves changing to almost crimson. It is used to great advantage on churches and large buildings of all kinds, to soften the hard stone and brick effects.

Quinquefolia. VIRGINIA CREEPER. A native vine, most vigorous in growth. Intense crimson leaves in autumn. Excellent for porch and fence covering.

Veitchii. BOSTON IVY. Used generally to cover walls, its fine shoots extending to the roofs of tall buildings. In the fall the leaves assume the most gorgeous and varied tints. The young leaves are quite distinct from those which are of older growth. The vine can be made to cling even to wood. The young plants require some covering in winter for a year or more. Not altogether hardy in Minnesota.

Complete Landscape Service

In our nurseries we grow those varieties of hardy plants that are suitable in this section. Our stock is acclimated—northern-grown. The illustrations in this book are photographs of actual plantings made by our Service.

Our **Landscape Architects** are professional men with both technical and practical experience. These men will help you plan your ground arrangement and prepare all needed planting plans and specifications so that your work (whether extensive or modest) can be handled in a practical and economical manner. When ready we can send a competent gardener to oversee the actual planting, so that the work will be properly done.

This **Complete Service**, "from plans to planting," means a saving for you of time and money. It also means a satisfactory and a finished piece of work. Tell us fully of your requirements and we will advise how best to handle the work.



The Dutchman's Pipe is hardy, a rapid grower, with few equals as a porch screen



ARISTOLOCHIA

Sipho. DUTCHMAN'S PIPE.

A magnificent hardy vine of rapid growth, with large heart-shaped leaves and brownish flowers, resembling in shape a miniature pipe. Splendid for archways or verandas, as it is a rapid grower and forms a dense, cool shade on the hottest summer days.

Bignonia

TRUMPET VINE

Radicans. SCARLET TRUMPET VINE.

A semi-hardy vine, climbing high and twining tightly with numerous roots along its stems. It has clusters of brilliant orange-scarlet trumpet-shaped flowers at the tips of the branches. Leaves large and light green.

CELASTRUS

Scandens. BITTERSWEET.

Native climber, with handsome, glossy foliage. The flowers are not conspicuous, but the chief glory of the vine consists of the large clusters of beautiful, orange-crimson fruits, in quaint yellow husks, retained all winter. Bright in effect, its graceful sprays of berries are charming for winter house-decoration, and are used for draping doorways, mantels, and pictures.

CLEMATIS

(Because of the very perishable nature of Clematis, we cannot guarantee successful growth after transplanting)

Coccinea. Scarlet Clematis. A very handsome climber, bearing thick, bell-shaped flowers of bright coral-red. Blooms with wonderful profusion from June until frost.

Duchess of Edinburgh. Fine, white, double flowers. When this and Jackmanii are grown together, the contrast is quite charming.

Henryi. Creamy white; large and of fine shape; a free grower and bloomer. One of the finest of the large-flowered Clematis. The foliage is handsome and sets off the white flowers beautifully.

Jackmanii. Flowers, when fully expanded, are 4 to 6 inches in diameter, intense violet-purple, with a rich, velvety appearance, distinctly veined. It blooms continually from July until cut off by frost.



A beautiful effect obtained with Clematis paniculata



Clematis Jackmanii

Mme. Edouard Andre. Has been called the Crimson Jackmanii. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, and free in bloom. Color a distinct crimson-red. Entirely distinct from all other varieties.

Paniculata. Of rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy foliage. The flowers are of medium size, fragrant, pure white, borne in immense sheets in September, when few other vines are in bloom.

Ramona. A strong, rampant grower and a true perpetual bloomer, flowers appearing on the last year's growth and on the new shoots, giving an abundance of bloom all through the season. Color light blue.

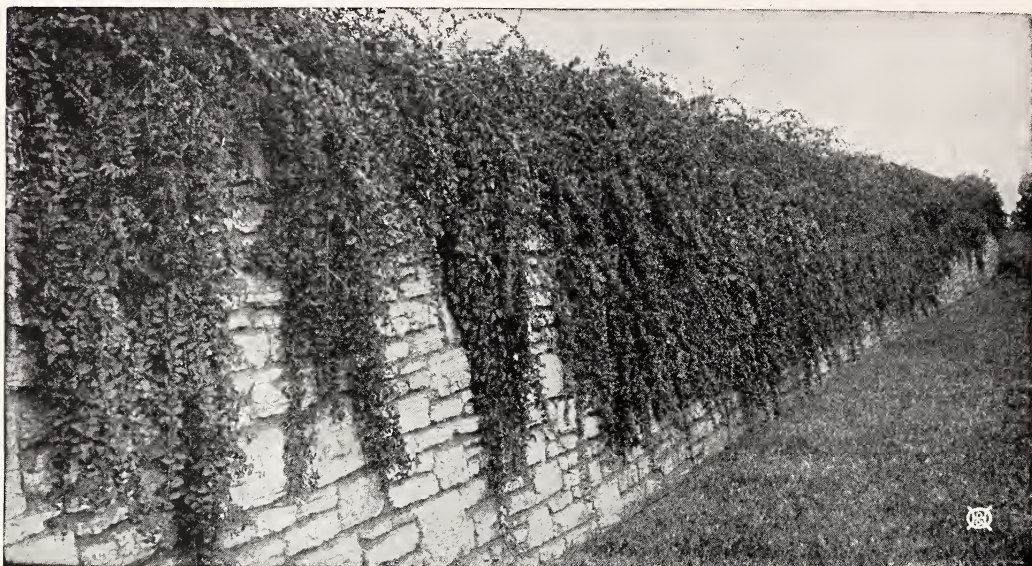
Virginiana. One of the most rapid growers, producing quantities of greenish white flowers, succeeded by brown, hair-like seed-plumes.

Dioscorea · CINNAMON VINE

Batatas. An unusually popular tall climber, 10 to 20 feet, bearing small clusters of cinnamon-scented white flowers.



Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle is a twining shrub with scarlet tubular flowers and bright red berries



The Matrimony Vine's long sprays of foliage make a natural drapery over rough walls

Lonicer CLIMBING HONEYSUCKLE

Halliana. HALL'S JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE.

Deep green foliage, held till early winter, the fragrant yellow and white flowers blooming until frost. Its flowers are much beloved by humming-birds, which can be seen hovering over them all summer.

Sempervirens. SCARLET TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE. Hardest and most generally used variety. This bears during the summer clusters of scarlet, tubular flowers, and is one of the freest and best varieties. Handsome in foliage and fruit.

Lycium • MATRIMONY VINE

Chinense. A strong-growing, hardy plant that serves as a vine or shrub. Slender, drooping branches. Bears pink and purple flowers, from June until September, that are succeeded in winter by scarlet and orange fruits. The illustration shows the treatment of festooning a stone wall, which is very pleasing, besides breaking the hard lines of the wall.

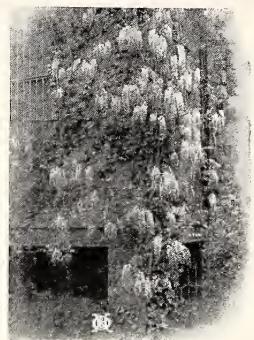
Vitis • GRAPE

HARDY WILD GRAPE.

An attractive, strong, rapid-climbing vine, with large leaves which provide dense shade. Berries are small, purplish black to reddish brown, with musky flavor.

Beta. BETA GRAPE.

The fruit is of as good quality as the Janesville. Northern nurserymen are offering it as a fruiting Grape for exposed locations, but as it is a vigorous climber and with good foliage, it is also a valuable addition to the ornamental list. The illustration shows the great decorative possibilities of this vine. In addition, it furnishes liberal quantities of fruit.



Wistaria chinensis



Combining beauty and utility—the pergola supports a number of Beta Grapes

WISTARIA

All of the Wistarias need winter protection in Minnesota and are not as free-flowering as in the South.

Chinensis. CHINESE PURPLE

WISTARIA. Pale blue flowers in pendulous clusters. The Wistarias are fine for porch decorations, and will produce most remarkable effects when twined about old stumps and arbors.

Chinensis alba. CHINESE WHITE

WISTARIA. White-flowered variety of the former. When this is planted with purple Wistaria, a most pleasing contrast is obtained.

Frutescens. AMERICAN WIS-

TARIA. An American variety. Not so free as the Chinese form, but a rapid grower. Flowers pale blue.



Japanese Barberry makes a splendid low hedge for the street line. It grows quite dense, and offers considerable resistance to intruders. The berries in winter are pleasing and attractive.

HARDY DECIDUOUS HEDGES

There is nothing quite so effective for the boundaries of a lawn or property division as a hedge. It does not decay, nor does it require paint, but grows more beautiful, more effective, and consequently more valuable, year after year; a good hedge is an asset to any piece of property. The first cost of installing a hedge is its only cost, so that, from an economical standpoint, it is less expensive than a fence. Dense, impenetrable hedges may be had if Japanese Barberry, Buckthorn or Cotoneaster is used.

Planting Instructions

A trench should be dug where the planting is to be done, excavated to a depth of a foot, and 18 inches wide. Such a trench gives an even line to guide the planter. Discard any soil of poor quality and use surface loam. Varieties such as Japanese Barberry, Buckthorn and Cotoneaster, or those that are to be kept closely cut, should be spaced a foot apart in the row. In using Bridal Wreath or other open-growing varieties which are not to be kept sheared, a spacing of 2 to 2½ feet is proper. After planting, cut off at least one-third of the top of the plants to insure good lateral growth. Water thoroughly.

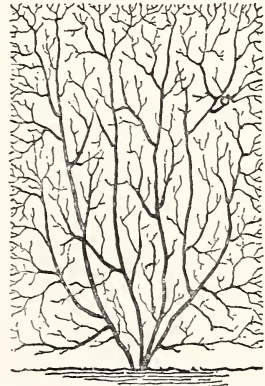
Information as to growth, selection or planting of hedges will be cheerfully given by our Landscape Department.

Berberis • BARBERRY

Thunbergii. JAPANESE BARBERRY.

A species from Japan, with round, drooping habit, spoon-shaped leaves, of a fine brilliant green in summer, with the growing shoots always of a lighter shade, and taking on, from early autumn till December, the most glowing colors. After the leaves fall, the branches are seen to be loaded down with scarlet-crimson berries. It is the best of all plants to form a hedge of medium height, being impenetrable and thickly set with spines, and never growing bare. Even in winter its closely interwoven branches and twigs are extremely interesting.

Thunbergii var. BOX BARBERRY. A dwarf upright form of Thunberg's Barberry. Quite hardy; pleasing for low hedges or for formal garden effects. Should be planted 6 inches apart.



The hedges can be trimmed to either a round or a square top outline



Cotoneaster Hedges are eminently satisfactory in this section—dense in growth, hardy in habit, and can be sheared to any form or height

Caragana · PEA TREE

Arborescens. SIBERIAN PEA. The foliage resembles the locust, the leaflet terminating in a short, sharp point. The blossoms appearing the last of May are a bright yellow. Forms a showy and attractive hedge.

Cornus · DOGWOOD

Sibirica alba. RED-TWIGGED DOGWOOD. In the winter this is the most showy of all the shrubs, standing out bright and cheerful with its brilliant red bark.

COTONEASTER

Acutifolia. A dense-growing shrub with dark green, glossy, oval leaves and especially fine for hedge planting. Perfectly hardy and resembles privet, which is used so extensively in the East but which is not hardy here. We are offering this for the first time, having a few thousand plants that are ready for planting, and predict it is the coming hedge plant for this section.

Elæagnus · RUSSIAN OLIVE

Angustifolia. Drought, heat, or cold do not have the least effect upon it. By cutting back each season, it forms a dense, compact hedge of most beautiful appearance. Foliage silvery white. Small yellow flowers in great profusion.

How to Prune a Hedge

Immediately after planting, the tops of hedge plants should be cut back about one-third. This is most important to get the stock established. During the summer any straggly branches can be clipped to conform with the general hedge outline.

Each spring about April 1 the hedge can be trimmed back to the desired height and width. To insure an even cut it is well to stretch a line to serve as a guide. Regulation hedge shears should be used for the trimming.

Ligustrum · PRIVET

We no longer grow Privet (*Ligustrum*) in any of its varieties as we are convinced, after many trials, that it is not a dependable hedge plant for Minnesota. Either **Buckthorn** or **Cotoneaster** are absolutely hardy and make tight, dense hedges of medium height.

Lonicera · HONEYSUCKLE

Tatarica (Sibirica). TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. Easily one of the hardiest and best-known shrubs in the Northwest. Bears a multitude of blooms in the spring; these are followed by orange and red berries which last through the summer and fall.



Buckthorn makes a dense-growing hedge, dependable under northern climatic conditions



For a border or a division between lots, there is nothing more beautiful or graceful than *Spiraea Van Houttei*

Rhamnus • BUCKTHORN

Cathartica. The ovate, dark green leaves are remarkably attractive throughout the season. Flowers small and inconspicuous. The black fruits are about the size of a pea. It stands shearing well and is easily kept trimmed to any desired height and form. It is hardy, and will not be injured by extreme low temperatures. This is probably the most popular hedge plant in this section. See illustration on page 30.

ROSA

Rugosa. JAPANESE ROSE. Forms a beautiful hedge; large, dark green, glossy foliage; terminal clusters of ten to twelve flowers, each 3 inches in diameter.



The *Rosa rugosa* makes a good border for drive or walk

Salix • WILLOW

Pentandra. LAUREL-LEAVED WILLOW. Bark is brownish green. Foliage is a deep, shining green, closely resembling that of the laurel. Thrives equally well on high or low ground. An especially desirable plant for forming hedges near the water.

Vitellina aurea. GOLDEN RUSSIAN WILLOW. It makes a good, practical tree of symmetrical form. One of its strongest ornamental features is the bright, clear golden yellow bark, which offers a pleasing contrast wherever it is used.

Spiraea • BRIDAL WREATH

Van Houttei. One of the most desirable shrubs known. Can be used effectively in almost any planting or grouping.

EVERGREEN HEDGES

Picea • SPRUCE

Alba. WHITE SPRUCE. A very hardy variety, used largely in ornamental groups. Resembles the other members of the Spruce family in its habits and growth. A fairly rapid grower; foliage light green in color. One of the finest.

Excelsa. NORWAY SPRUCE. This tree is perhaps the most popular member of the Spruce family, planters being very familiar with its habits. Norway Spruce is a very fast grower, and is very hardy, adapting itself to almost any and all soils.

Thuya • ARBORVITÆ

Occidentalis. AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ. The American Arborvitæ is one of our best-known American Evergreens. It is perfectly hardy, and adapts itself readily to hedge purposes.



The Hardy Garden Flowers

A table showing height, color and season of bloom of some of the more common flowering Perennials. Data compiled from actual Minnesota plantings.

SEASON					VARIETY NAME -	HEIGHT.	COLOR.												
MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPT.	OCT.		IN FEET						WHITE	PINK	YELLOW	ORANGE	RED	BLUE	PURPLE
							1	2	3	4	5	6							
						ACHILLEA- BALL OF SNOW													
						ACONITUM - MONKSHOOD													
						ANCHUSA - ALKANET													
						ANTHEMIS - HARDY MARGUERITE													
						AQUILEGIA- COLUMBINE- IN VARS.													
						ASCLEPIAS- BUTTERFLY WEED													
						ASTER - NEW ENGLAND													
						ASTILBE - HYBRID VARIETIES													
						BOCCONIA- PLUME POPPY													
						CAMPANULA- HARE BELL													
						CHRYSANTHEMUM- ALASKA DAISY													
						COREOPSIS - TICKSEED													
						DELPHINIUM- LARKSPUR- IN VARS.													
						DIELYTRA- BLEEDING HEART													
						DIANTHUS- SWEET WILLIAM													
						DIANTHUS- SCOTCH PINK													
						FUNKIA - WHITE DAY LILY													
						GAILLARDIA- BLANKET FLOWER													
						Gypsophila- BABY'S BREATH													
						HELIOPSIS - ORANGE SUNFLOWER													
						HEUCHERA - CORAL BELLS													
						HEMEROCALLIS- LEMON DAY LILY													
						HOLLYHOCKS- IN VARS													
						IRIS- GERMANICA IN VARS.													
						LILIUM - TIGER LILY													
						LILY- OF- THE- VALLEY													
						LYCHNIS- JERUSALEM CROSS													
						LYTHRUM- LOOSESTRIFE													
						MONARDA- OSWEGO TEA													
						MYOSOTIS- FORGET-ME-NOT													
						PEONIES - IN VAR													
						PAPAVER- ORIENTAL POPPY													
						PHLOX - IN VARIETY													
						PLATYCODON- BELLFLOWER													
						PYRETHRUM- PERSIAN DAISY													
						PYRETHRUM- OX-EYE DAISY													
						RUDBECKIA- GOLDEN GLOW													
						SEDUM - STONE CROP													
						STATICE- SEA- LAVENDER													
						SPIRAEA- MEADOW SWEET													
						YUCCA- ADAM'S NEEDLE													



From early spring to late autumn there are always flowers to enjoy in the perennial border

HARDY PERENNIALS

Year after year the perennial plants reappear and flower abundantly. As each variety has a fixed time of blooming, a selection of plants can be made that will give flowers to cut and enjoy each day of the season—from earliest spring until fall. They require little attention, for a mulching with fertilizer in the fall and some care as to the weeding and watering during the growing season is usually sufficient.

Situation. A most satisfactory arrangement is to plant perennials in a border which can follow a wall, fence, hedge, or trellis. Plants should be placed in small groups, three or more of each variety together, and so positioned as to give pleasing combinations of bloom. In such a border the taller growing sorts could be used as a background. Next, place the medium heights and then the lower varieties at the edge. Desirable locations are also found in the foreground of shrubbery groups or borders. Here their summer bloom will add color to the foliage of the shrubs which in turn furnishes a needed background for the perennial flowers.

Soil and Planting. In preparation of the perennial border, the soil should be dug to a depth of 18 inches—more if practicable—and the ground pulverized and mixed with decomposed manure. Good cultivation and good rich soil are the secrets of a beautiful garden.

Spring is the season usually considered the safest time for the planting in this section, although the more robust varieties can be moved successfully in early fall. A winter mulch of leaves and straw applied after the first good freeze is always advisable. In spacing the plants a good rule is to allow a distance between the plants of one-half their height; therefore, a plant growing from 24 to 30 inches high should be allowed 12 to 15 inches space.

NOTE.—We grow the choicest stock and pack orders carefully, but perennials are sold with the understanding that should any fail to grow it is the purchaser's loss.

For prices of Perennials, see separate price-list folder

Achillea Millefolium roseum. *Rosy Milfoil.* Blooms all summer. Has a rosy red flower on stems from 12 to 18 inches. The foliage is deeply cut. Used in wild gardens; also with shrubbery.

A. Ptarmica, Boule de Neige. *Ball of Snow.* White flowers of perfect form, with full centers; splendid for cutting.

A. Ptarmica, "The Pearl." *White Milfoil.* Blooms in July and August. Height, 2 feet; flowers small, but the plant is covered with a mass of white bloom; used for gardens and shrubbery.

Aconitum Fischeri. *Monksblood.* A tall variety, with large, deep purple-blue, hood-shaped flowers. Blooms September.

A. Napellus. Dark blue flowers in early autumn, in loose spikes on erect stems.



Achillea Ptarmica



Perennials to border the garden path. Grounds of Mr. F. L. Gray, Minneapolis

HARDY PERENNIALS, continued

Egopodium Podagraria variegatum. *Bishop's Weed.* A rapid-growing plant, with neat green-and-yellow variegated foliage, thriving in any soil; makes a fine border for a bed of shrubs or for covering waste ground. 1 foot.

Agrostemma coronaria. *Rose Campion.* Stout, erect-growing plants, with silvery foliage, which contrasts well with the showy flowers, which are produced during June and July.

Alyssum saxatile compactum. *Golden Tuft; Basket of Gold.* Season of blooming, May and June. Height, 8 to 10 inches. Golden yellow. An excellent low-spreading plant for rockery or border.

Anchusa italica, Dropmore Variety. *Sea Bugloss.* A grand improvement on the old Italian Alkanet; grows 5 feet high and produces its pretty gentian-blue flowers throughout the entire summer; one of the best blue perennials.

A. italica, Opal. Similar to the above, but lustrous, light blue in color.

Anthemis tinctoria Kelwayi. *Hardy Marguerite.* Height, 18 to 24 inches. Gives a continuous showing of daisy-like flowers throughout the season. Color of bloom golden yellow.

Aquilegia canadensis. *Columbine.* Blooms from June to August. Height, 2 feet. Flowers red and yellow, held gracefully on long stems. A strong grower and free bloomer. An old favorite, and does well in almost any location.

A. chrysantha. *Golden-spurred Columbine.* Blooms from June to August. Height, 3 feet. Color golden yellow. Desirable to plant in partially shady places, or in borders.

A. caerulea. *Rocky Mountain Columbine.* Blooms from May to July. Height, 12 to 18 inches. Color pure blue.

A. californica hybrida. Long-spurred flowers in a variety of coloring such as yellow, pink, flesh, red, etc. These are very attractive and more beautiful than the standard types.

Arabis alpina. *Rock Cress.* Blooms from April to May. Height, 6 inches. A very low-spreading plant, completely covered with pure white flowers. Used for borders or around walls or for rockery. Fine for massing.

Armeria formosa. *Sea Pink.* A fine variety, with deep crimson flowers, blooming through the summer. Fine for cutting purposes.

A. vulgaris Lauchiana. Bright rose.

Artemisia lactiflora. Unlike the other varieties, it is a most effective flowering plant. Stems 3 to 4 feet. Clothed with elegantly cut green foliage. The flower is hawthorn-scented, creamy white, spirea-like, light, graceful. August to September.

Asclepias tuberosa. *Butterfly Weed.* Compact clusters of brilliant orange flowers. August. 2½ ft.



The Columbine's quaint flowers



Hardy Asters

HARDY PERENNIALS, continued

Aster, Hardy. *Michaelmas Daisy; Starwort.* We offer a good selection in many colors. Asters are good for background planting, and bloom late.

A., Mrs. F. W. Raynor. Large, rich crimson-purple flowers. Height, 4 feet.

A. Novæ-Angliæ. *New England Aster.* Blooms late in summer. Height, 4 feet. Color violet-purple.

Astilbe Gruno hybrida. A splendid salmon-pink sort, growing 4 feet. Graceful spreading spikes of flowers, the finest pink yet introduced. July.

A. Moerheimii hybrida. A well-branched, erect spike of flowers, having a length of 2 feet and are of a beautiful creamy white. The Royal Horticultural Society of Holland considers this the most important hardy perennial introduced in many years.

A. Salland hybrida. Same nature as the others, except the color of flower is a distinct red, differing from all others.

Baptisia australis. *False Indigo.* Blooms June and July. Height 2 to 3 feet. Color dark blue.

Bleeding-Heart. See *Dielytra*.

Bocconia cordata. *Plume Poppy.* Blooms July and August. Height, 6 to 7 feet. Flowers creamy white. Fine for background.

Perennials for Cut-Flowers

The following are especially desirable:

Achillea (Milfoil). White.

Aconitum (Monkshood). Purple.

Anthemis (Hardy Marguerite). Yellow.

Aquilegia (Columbine). Vari-colored.

Alaska Daisy. White with yellow center.

Coreopsis (Tickseed). Yellow.

Delphinium (Larkspur). White or blue.

Dianthus (Hardy Pink). Light red.

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower). Yellow and red.

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath). White.

Heliopsis (Orange Sunflower).

Heuchera (Coral Bells). Pink or red.

Iris. Various colors.

Peonies. White, pink, and red varieties.

Phlox. White, pink, and red varieties.

Poppies (Iceland). Mixed colors.

Pyrethrum (Persian Daisy). Vari-colored.

Boltonia asteroides. *False Chamomile.* Blooms July to October. Height, 4 feet. Color white. A strong plant that is covered during the summer and autumn with hundreds of small white flowers.

B. latisquama. The same as above, except that the flower is a pale pink.

Campanula carpatica. *Bell-flower; Harebell.* Blooms July to August. Height, 18 inches. Color blue. Of dwarf habit, especially used for borders of beds or for edging; also for rockery. Its deep blue flowers are very attractive and it is almost always in bloom.

C. carpatica alba. Same description as above, except flower is white.

C. calycanthema. *Cup-and-Saucer; Canterbury Bell.* Blooms July and August. Height, 2 feet. Colors mixed — blue, rose and white.



Campanula

C. glomerata. *Clustered Bellflower.* Blooms all summer. Height, 18 inches. Color violet-blue. Profuse bloomer, and its bell-shaped flowers are so much out of the ordinary that they compel attention.

C. Medium. *Canterbury Bells.* These come in blue, rose, white, and choice mixed colors. Height, 3 feet.

C. persicifolia. *Peach Bells.* Blue and white saucer-shaped flowers during June and July. Height, 2 feet.

C. pyramidalis. *Chimney Bellflower.* Flowers in August. The most conspicuous of all the Campanulas, forming a perfect pyramid. Height, 4 to 5 feet.

Centaurea montana. *Perennial Cornflower.* Grows 2 feet high, bearing large, violet-blue flowers from July to September.

Chrysanthemum, Hardy Early-flowering. A strain of Chrysanthemums developed at our nursery; quite hardy in this section. Flowers are pure white. September.

C. hybridum. *Shasta Daisy.* Blooms all summer. Height 12 to 15 inches. Color white.

C. hybridum, Alaska. Blooms all summer. Height, 12 to 15 inches. Color white. A great improvement over Shasta Daisy, being much larger, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches in diameter. Very free bloomer and much hardier than its parent.

C. maximum. *Moon-penny Daisy.* Blooms July to October. Height, 3 feet. Color white.



Shasta Daisy



HARDY PERENNIALS, continued

Clematis, Shrubby. This type of Clematis is deserving of the greatest popularity.

C. Davidiana. A most desirable variety, with fresh, bright green foliage and tubular, bell-shaped flowers of deep lavender-blue during August and September; deliciously fragrant.

C. recta. Another fine variety, with handsome, pure white flowers.

Coreopsis lanceolata grandiflora. One of the most popular hardy plants. The flowers are a rich golden yellow, of graceful form and invaluable for cutting; the main crop comes during the latter part of June, but it continues in bloom the entire summer and autumn. It succeeds everywhere.



Delphiniums (Larkspurs)

C. rosea. Blooms June to September. Height, 12 inches. Color pink. A low-growing plant, used for borders of beds or clumps, or for rock-gardens.

Delphinium chinense. *Larkspur.* Blooms June to August. Height, 3 feet; color light blue. A low-growing variety, with pretty, fern-like foliage, and producing beautiful, deep blue flowers, which are very striking.

D. chinense album. Similar to the above except that the bloom is white, and is quite effective in large plantings when contrast in colors is desired.

D. Belladonna. The freest and most continuous blooming of all, never being out of flower from the end of June until cut down by hard frost. The clear turquoise-blue of its flowers is not equaled for delicacy and beauty by any other flower.

D. Bellamosa. A free-blooming, dark blue type; similar to *D. formosum* in growth.



Our old garden favorite, Sweet William



Coreopsis lanceolata grandiflora

Delphinium formosum. Blooms July to September. Height, 4 feet. Color deep blue, with white eye.

D., Siberian Hybrids. These are the finest strain of mixed hybrids ever offered. Our original stock came from Siberia, and is of the hardiest type. Plants strong and vigorous, with large flowers; spikes vary from 18 to 24 inches in length, the flowers running to lighter shades of blue.

Dictamnus fraxinella. *Gas Plant.* Blooms June and July. Terminal spikes of showy rose-pink flowers. Dark green foliage. Bushy habit. Height, 2½ feet.

Dielytra spectabilis. *Bleeding-Heart.* Blooms May to June. Height, 2 feet. Flowers pink and white; heart-shaped.

D. eximia. *Plumy Bleeding-Heart.* Finely cut, fern-like foliage with showy rose-colored flowers. Blooms all summer. Stands partial shade. Height, 18 inches.

Digitalis gloxiniflora. *Foxglove.* Blooms July to August. Height, 4 feet. Colors, white, purple and rose, mixed. This old favorite is very well known and very popular. It gives abundance of bloom and is suited for background in plantings.

Dianthus barbatus. *Sweet William.* Blooms May to July. Height, 12 to 18 inches. Colors in assortment. Sweet Williams were usually one of the features in the gardens of our grandmothers.

D. deltoides. *Hardy Pink.* Blooms all season. Height, 8 to 12 inches. Light red. These old-time favorites need no description; used for edging beds, in rockeries or where a low plant is needed.

D. plumarius. *Scotch Pink.* Blooms in early summer; very fragrant. Fine border plant. Height, 8 to 12 inches. Colors mixed.

D. semperflorens. *Everblooming Pink.* Height, 8 to 12 inches. Colors mixed. Blooms all summer.

Echinops Ritro. Interesting and showy thistle-like plants with globular heads of deep metallic blue flowers. The flowerheads are often dried for house decoration. 2 to 3 ft.



Gaillardia grandiflora



Helianthus (Hardy Sunflower)

HARDY PERENNIALS, continued

Ferns, Hardy. All of these are attractive, and the majority succeed best when planted on rockwork in a shady situation, or about the foundation of a house, or in a corner shaded from the sun and sheltered from strong winds. Many suitable positions for Hardy Ferns may be found in gardens where their culture is not now attempted. They should have a good depth of soil and plenty of water in summer. Ferns should be massed together, giving them sufficient space to develop; they do better when planted in this manner and are more effective from the massing. We offer a good collection of the native sorts, and used either singly or collectively they are very attractive. It is best for you to write us, telling just how they are to be used, and we can then advise you which varieties will be best for your purpose.

***Funkia cærulea*. Plantain Lily.** Blooms July and August. Height, 12 inches. Color blue. Attractive, dark green, glossy foliage, with numerous tall stems, clothed with blue lily-like flowers. Attractive and decorative at all times, its drooping and overlapping leaves make it very ornamental.

***F. subcordata* grandiflora. White Day Lily.** Blooms August and September. Height, 18 inches. Color pure white. Exquisite flowers, large, long, and trumpet-shaped, with delicious fragrance. Its glossy foliage of bright light green makes it effective and attractive when grouped in masses or when set in groups of itself.

***F. undulata variegata*. Variegated Day Lily.** Blooms July and August. Height, 12 inches. Color blue. Broad, waxy foliage, conspicuously and beautifully variegated with pure white. Used for foliage effect and for edging to beds of high plants.

***Gaillardia grandiflora*. Blanket Flower.** Blooms June to October. Height, 2 to 3 feet; colors orange, red, brown and crimson. We offer no more desirable perennial plant than this. It blooms the entire summer, and is at home in all locations. Its flower is a bright golden yellow and rich reddish brown, going into all imaginable tints and shades.

Golden Glow. See Rudbeckia.

***Gypsophila paniculata*. Baby's Breath.** Blooms August to September. Height, 3 feet. Color white. A favorite, delicately formed plant, that produces a profusion of tiny white flowers during the latter part of the summer. Excellent for bouquets in combination with other flowers.

G. paniculata fl.-pl. The pretty, little, double, rosette-like flowers of this new variety, which are produced in much-branched panicles, are valuable for cutting and a most desirable addition to the hardy border.

Hardy Pinks. See Dianthus.

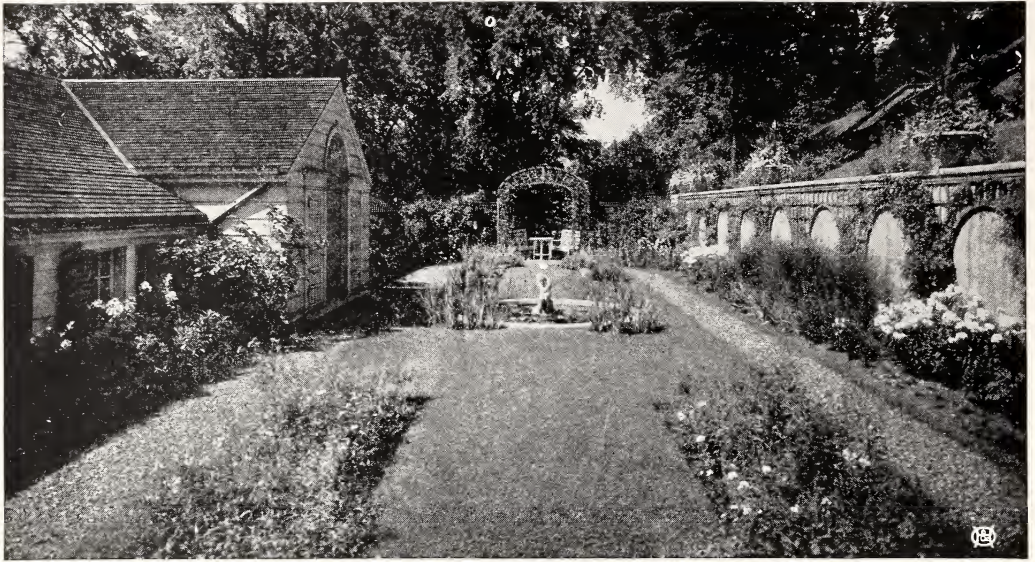
***Helenium autumnale superbum*.** Golden yellow flowers during the late summer and fall months. Height, 5 to 6 feet.

***H., Riverton Gem*. (New.)** Old gold shaded with terra-cotta, changing to wallflower red. 4 feet. August to frost.

***Helianthus giganteus*. Hardy Sunflower.** A native variety, with medium-sized, bright canary-yellow flowers in September and October. Brightens the garden when colors are scarce, and the flowers are extra fine for home decoration. Height, 6 feet.



Perennials are indispensable with shrubs



A charming garden with central grass panel, lily-pool and flower borders. Residence grounds of Mr. George F. Lindsay, Saint Paul

HARDY PERENNIALS, continued

Helianthus, Miss Mellish. Late blooming; September and October. Grows about 5 feet high; large, single, golden yellow flowers, fine for cutting.

H. multiflorus fl.-pl. *Double Hardy Sunflower*. Large, double, dahlia-like, golden yellow flowers in great profusion during July and August. Especially fine for cutting, as they keep fresh a long time. Height, 4 feet.

Heliopsis Pitcheriana. *Orange Sunflower.* Color orange. A continual bloomer from early summer until late in the season. The flowers are carried on long stems and are fine for cutting. Gives color to clumps of shrubbery or to perennial gardens. Height, 3 feet.

H. scabra zinniaeflora. A new double-flowering form growing only 24 inches high and producing, in July and August, golden yellow flowers closely resembling a zinnia in form. Desirable for cutting.



Heliopsis

Hemerocallis flava. *Lemon Day Lily.* Height, 3 feet. Color yellow. A profusion of large lilies during June. Splendid for clumps of shrubbery, perennial border, or rock-garden.

H. fulva. *Tawny Day Lily.* Grows 4 feet high, with trumpet-shaped flowers. Natural orange color. Blooms in July. Very hardy. Vigorous grower.

H. Middendorffii. The earliest; flowers bell-shaped, rich chrome-yellow. Height, 2 feet. Hardy and free-blooming. Late May.

H. Thunbergii. The latest to flower; rich buttercup-yellow, funnel-shaped flowers throughout July. Height, 4 feet.

Heuchera sanguinea. Most desirable dwarf, compact, bushy plants. Excellent for border or rockery; bright coral-red.

H., Pleu de Feu. Fiery red blooms are borne on graceful spikes during July and August.

Hibiscus, Crimson Eye. *Marsh Mallow.* Blooms September to October. Height, 4 feet. Color pure white, crimson center. In September it bears large flowers with crimson centers.

H. Moscheutos. *Swamp Rose Mallow.* Blooms September and October. Height, 5 feet. Pink.

H., Mallow Marvels. A robust type of upright habit; flowers of enormous size; rich shades of crimson, pink, and white.

Hollyhocks, Double. *Althea.* Blooms June to August. Height, 4 to 5 feet. Separate colors. Hollyhocks are undoubtedly among the most ornamental and handsome garden flowers, with their tall spikes dotted with large, double flowers of the most lovely shades of color.

H., Allegheny. Mammoth flowers, wonderfully formed of loosely arranged, fringed petals, which look as if made from the finest China silk.

H., Single. Many prefer the single-flowering Hollyhocks. They are usually of freer growth than the doubles. Choicest mixed varieties in all colors.

Perennials for the Rock-Garden

Alyssum saxatile (Golden Tuft). Yellow.

Aquilegia (Columbine). Vari-colored.

Arabis alpina (Rock Cress). White.

Armeria formosa (Sea Pink). Crimson.

Campanula carpatica (Harebell). White and blue.

Coreopsis rosea (Tickseed). Pink.

Dianthus deltoides (Hardy Pink). Red.

Ferns. Hardy varieties.

Heuchera (Coral Bells). Red or pink.

Iris pumila (Dwarf). White, yellow and blue.

Phlox subulata (Dwarf). Pink or white.

Sedum acre (Golden Moss). Yellow.

Sedum spectabile (Stoncrop). Rose.

Viola. Hardy varieties. Blue.



IRIS (Fleur-de-Lis)

Blooms in early summer before most of the shrubs, although there are late varieties that will last until July. Does well in any reasonably good soil and location. When planting, either in spring or fall, avoid fresh manure and plant merely deep enough to cover the roots properly. Once established, the Iris is practically permanent, increasing rapidly by division. In the descriptions "Standards" or "S." refers to the three upright petals. The "Falls" or "F." refers to the three drooping or lower petals.

IRIS GERMANICA

The flowers of this species have the beauty and structure of orchids. The color range embraces every shade from purest white through all variations of yellow, mauve, and dark purple. Iris Germanica is extremely hardy and suited to planting anywhere in the Northwest.

Archeveque (Archbishop). (New.) S. rich purple-violet; F. velvety violet.

Aurea. Pure chrome-yellow; large.

Bridesmaid. S. white, shaded silvery lilac; F. lilac.

Caprice. S. rosy purple; F. deeper red.

Celeste. Pale azure-blue.

Darius. S. lemon-yellow; F. lilac, margined white.

Eldorado. S. bronze shaded heliotrope; F. purple.

Fairy. Ivory, changing to pure white.

Florentina. White and lavender.

Her Majesty. S. lilac-pink; F. reddish lilac.

Isolene. S. lilac-pink; F. mauve with golden throat.

Jeanne d'Arc. Lilac and pure white.

Johan de Witte. S. bluish violet; F. violet-purple.

King of Iris. S. lemon-yellow; F. maroon bordered yellow.

Kochii atropurpurea (Black Prince). Purple-lilac and velvety black.

Lent A. Williamson. (New.) S. soft violet; F. royal purple; large. Highest scored variety.

Lohengrin. Deep lilac-rose.

Loreley. S. light yellow; F. blue bordered cream.

Mme. Chereau. White, frilled with violet.

Mithras. S. yellow; F. wine-red.

Monsignor. (New.) S. bluish-lavender; F. violet with white veinings.

Mrs. Alan Gray. Delicate rose-mauve.

Mrs. H. Darwin. S. pure white; F. white, violet base.

Oriflamme. (New.) S. light blue; F. violet-purple.

Pallida Dalmatica. S. lavender; F. deep lavender.

Pallida Mandraliscae. Rich lavender-purple.

Pallida Speciosa. S. lavender; F. light purple.

Parc de Neuilly. A rich purple.

Parisiana. S. lavender-pink, mottled; F. creamy white, pink border.

Penelope. S. white; F. white veined violet.

Quaker Lady. S. smoky lavender; F. blue and old gold.

Queen of May. Beautiful rose-lilac.

Rhein Nixe. (New.) S. white; F. violet-purple edged white.

Shakespeare. S. bronze-yellow; F. maroon, marked yellow.

Sherwin-Wright. Golden yellow.

Spectabilis. Violet-blue.

White Knight. (New.) Clear snow-white.

Violacea Grandiflora. S. lavender; F. violet-blue.

Unnamed. Assorted colors for general landscape planting.

DWARF IRIS

A group of Dwarf Iris that is most valuable for planting as an edging to the taller growing sorts. Flowers in late April, giving color to the border before the main blooming season begins.

Pumila hybrida cyanea. Rich royal purple.

Pumila hybrida florida. Lemon-yellow.

Pumila hybrida, Schneekuppe. Pure white.



Iris are especially attractive when massed in the border

IRIS KAEMPFERI · JAPANESE IRIS

The flowers of the Japanese Iris are of remarkable beauty, both in coloring and in size. They are not of the extreme hardness of the Germanica type and should always have a winter mulching. Give plenty of moisture during the dry season and keep the soil well stirred up about the plants. Blooms in July.

Gold Bound. Pure white, golden bands.

Mt. Hood. Light blue, shaded darker to center.

Ondine. White, shaded light blue to center.

Pyramid. Violet-blue, veined white.

Robert Craig. Grayish white, veined violet.

Templeton. Violet-blue, flaked rose-pink.

IRIS SIBIRICA

A delicate free-flowering Iris that is one of the best for cutting. The foliage is narrow and grass-like with flowers borne on slender stems 2 to 3 feet high. Season of bloom, later than the German Iris.

Orientalis. Rich blue, intensely brilliant.

Orientalis, Snow Queen. Large yellowish white flowers.

NATIVE FLAG

This variety is suited to planting by the waterside, near pools, or in damp or wet places. Will do well in loamy soil that is kept cultivated and mellow.

Versicolor. A hardy variety flowering in late June; color violet-blue.



Flowers of Platycodon

the well-known Tiger Lily; grows from 4 to 5 feet high, and produces a large number of bright orange flowers.

Lily-of-the-Valley (*Convallaria majalis*). Blooms May. Height, 6 to 10 inches. Heavy dark green foliage, with small, bell-shaped, pure white flowers in pretty racemes, graceful and extremely fragrant. Requires rich, moist soil. Succeeds best in partial shade.

Linum perenne. *Flax*. Blooms all summer. Height, 18 inches. Color blue. Graceful foliage, large blue flowers. Splendid for colony planting and with shrubbery, because of growth and blooming qualities.

Lupinus polyphyllus. *Lupine*. These plants bloom from about May 20 for three weeks, and grow about 3 feet high. Handsome spikes of blue flowers.

Lychnis chalcidonica. *London Pride*. Blooms July to September. Height, 3 feet. Color orange-scarlet. Is an especially desirable perennial, with brilliant heads of flowers.

L. Haageana. A very showy perennial, remarkable for its striking flowers, nearly 2 inches across, of brilliant scarlet; hardy and easily grown. Height, 1 foot. July and August.

Lythrum roseum superbum. *Loosestrife*. A vigorous perennial, with spikes of bright rose-colored flowers, thriving best in a damp situation; useful for cutting. Height, 4 feet. July to September.

Mentha spicata. *Spearmint*. This is the hardy Spearmint, used largely for seasoning and making sauce. Will grow in dry places, but thrives best in moist soils.

Monarda didyma. *Oswego Tea*. Great clusters of brilliant scarlet flowers which are most striking when growing in front of a mass of green-foliaged shrubs. 3 feet. June to September.

M., Cambridge Scarlet. Brilliant crimson-scarlet. Fully as valuable as the preceding variety. July and August.

HARDY PERENNIALS, continued

Liatris pycnostachya. *Blazing Star*. In some localities called "Kansas Gay Feather." A native plant succeeding anywhere. Tall, rocket-like spikes of rosy purple flowers in July and August. 4 feet.

Lilium auratum. *Gold-banded Lily*. Blooms in July. Height, 3 feet. Color ivory-white, thickly marked with reddish chocolate dots. Immense, bell-shaped flowers borne in clusters on long, stiff stalks.

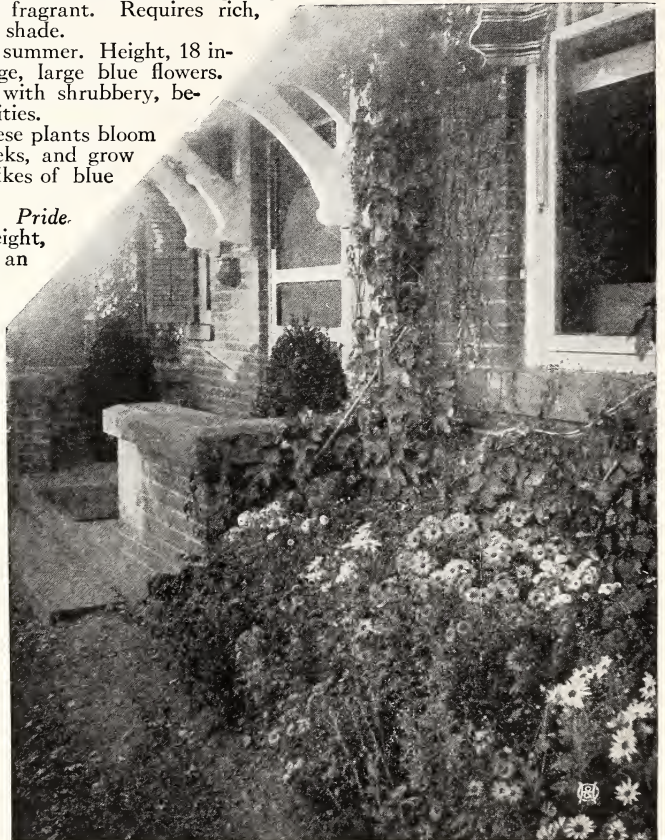
L. elegans. *Orange Lily*. Of dwarf habit; very hardy and produces large, showy flowers in great numbers. They range in color from orange to dark red, some being apricot-yellow, all being beautifully dotted more or less with dark brown. A splendid sort for planting in masses.

L. regale. *Regal Lily*. A new species from China acknowledged to be the finest Lily in cultivation. Perfectly hardy in Minnesota. Flowers white with pink tinge on outer side; canary-yellow centers. Fragrant. 3 to 4 feet.

L. speciosum album. *Japanese Lily*. Pure white, with beautiful recurved petals; very fragrant. Bulbs are hardy.

L. speciosum rubrum. *Crimson-banded Lily*. Once planted in a favorable location will last for years. Flowers are white, with a deep rosy crimson band on each petal; 5 to 6 inches in diameter; are very fragrant.

L. tigrinum flore-pleno. *Double Tiger Lily*. A double form of



Shasta Daisies shine out effectively in the hardy border



Iceland Poppy

HARDY PERENNIALS, continued

Myosotis palustris semper-florens. *Forget-me-not.* Clusters of dainty blue flowers; useful in a shady border and for forcing.

Pachysandra terminalis. A trailing plant 6 to 8 inches high, forming broad mats of bright glossy green foliage and small spikes of flowers during May and June.

Peonies. See page 44

Papaver orientale. *Oriental Poppy.* Blooms June and July. Height, 2 to 3 feet. Scarlet flowers with a center spot as black as night upon which the

light changes color all the time.

Papaver nudicaule. *Iceland Poppy.* Blooms June and September. Height, 12 inches. Colors mixed. The cup-shaped flowers vary in color from pure white to deep orange.

Pentstemon barbatus Torreyi. *Beard Tongue.* A stately, brilliant-flowering perennial, with long, loose panicles of bright scarlet flowers. 4 feet. July.

Phalaris arundinacea variegata. *Ribbon Grass.* Large, variegated foliage, valuable for bouquets and for edging large beds.



Veronica and Phlox make a charming combination of colors



Poppies are always showy

Phlox. See page 42

Physalis. *Chinese Lantern Plant.* Brilliant orange-scarlet seed-pods or "Lanterns." Valued for house decoration. 20 inches.

Physostegia virginica. *False Dragonhead.* Grows into a dense bush, covered with heath-like, pink, tubular flowers. Showy and reliable as a garden plant. 1 to 3 feet. July and August.

P. alba. A fine pure white variety of the above.

P. rubra. Beautiful soft pink flowers in spikes.

Platycodon grandiflorum. Deep blue, cupped, star-shaped flowers. The plants grow about 18 inches high and bloom freely from June to September.

P. grandiflorum album. *Japanese Bellflower.* Blooms June to September. Height, 18 inches. Color white.

P. grandiflorum Mariesii. Blooms June to September. Height, 18 inches. Color blue. Similar to Grandiflorum but the flowers are deeper blue.

Polygonum cuspidatum. *Knotweed.* August and September. A vigorous-growing plant, 6 feet in height, with large, heart-shaped foliage and white flowers.

Pyrethrum roseum. *Feverfew.* Beautiful double flowers that range in color from pure white and the various shades of pink and red to deep purple. Main season of blooming is in June, but flowers again later.



Because of its sturdy, upright growth and many bright colors, Perennial Phlox is an excellent plant for the drive or walk border

HARDY PHLOX

Phloxes are very hardy floriferous perennials that give bold, brilliant color effects during July and August. They can be had in pure white, pink, and crimson and in varying combinations of these colors. Filling in, as they do, the period between the late spring and fall blooming plants when the general garden bloom is not abundant, they are practically indispensable to the well-arranged planting.

Where to Plant. They are exceedingly attractive when planted in masses of a single kind in a bed or border, but can also be used as single specimens or in groups. Their midsummer bloom makes them a most valuable addition to beds where such spring-blooming plants as Iris, Peonies, Poppies, etc., are located. They will stand the crowding of these earlier blooming perennials and later send up their tall flower-spikes to delight the eye during the summer months.

Culture. While Phlox will grow or bloom almost anywhere, they are gross feeders and react quickly to plenty of rich soil and to abundant watering in dry seasons. By pinching out the tops of the plants before the bloom buds have formed, the blossoming period can be held off until fall. The old clumps should be divided and replanted at least every fourth year. This prevents close crowding of roots and induces better bloom. In fall, after freezing weather, spread a mulch of leaves or straw over the beds as a protective covering.

Planting-time. Plant any time in early fall or in spring during April and May, spacing the roots about 18 inches apart. A mulch of rotted manure worked in the top soil around the plants will encourage thrifty growth.

For prices of varieties in this department, see separate price-list

B. Compte. Brilliant amaranth with a satiny sheen. Medium height.

Baron Van Dedem. (New). A variety somewhat in the style of Coquelicot, producing large trusses of brilliant flowers. In color it is of a glistening scarlet-blood-red.

Beranger. Ground-color white, delicately suffused with rosy pink, with a distinct red eye; height medium.

Bridesmaid. White, with large, crimson-carmine eye; very fine; tall.

Champs Elysees. Rich crimson; exceedingly effective.

Coquelicot. A fine orange-scarlet, with crimson eye; medium height.

Dr. Konigshofer. Brilliant orange-scarlet, dark blood-red eye.

Finer, more brilliant in color and more compact than Coquelicot.

Eclairer. Bright rosy-carmine, with a light halo. Early midseason.

Elizabeth Campbell. Very large spikes, with flowers of quite a new color—light salmon changing to pink in the center. It is the best pink Phlox and the best of bedders. Midseason to late.

Eugene Danzanvillier. Soft lavender with light center.

Europa. New, large, well-formed white flowers with crimson-carmine eye.

Frau Anton Buchner. Undoubtedly the finest pure white Phlox which has as yet been raised. It has a strong habit, and produces flowers of an enormous size and perfect form.

F. G. von Lassburg. Purest white; individual flowers large. One of the best for massing; tall. Midseason.

General Van Heutz. Brilliant salmon-red, with white center; very large heads; medium height. Midseason to late.



Elizabeth Campbell Phlox



Hardy Phlox makes a brilliant show in the garden throughout middle and late summer

HARDY PHLOX, continued

Goliath. A new, distinct variety of attractive appearance. It is of gigantic growth, producing large trusses, with flowers of a bright carmine, with dark carmine-red center. An extra strong grower.

Henri Murger. Large; pure white, with large carmine center; very fine; dwarf; fine for edging.

Hermine. A dwarf variety, never exceeding 10 inches in height. Pure white flowers of good size; early. Fine for borders of beds.

Jeanne d'Arc. Pure white, large-flowering variety. Very late; tall.

Miss Lingard. Fine white; free bloomer. Early; begins flowering after the middle of June and continues throughout the season. Medium.

Mme. Bezanson. Deep crimson; very fine; medium height.

Mme. Paul Dutrie. A delicate lilac-rose, reminding one of some of the beautiful soft pink orchids. The flowers are large and borne in panicles of immense size. Tall. Midseason.

Mrs. C. H. Dorr. A beautiful shade of lavender; flowers in large, conical heads.

Mrs. Jenkins. Immense panicles of pure white flowers. Early.

Pantheon. Deep salmon-rose. Very large flower, light center; tall. Medium to late season.

Rheinlander. A most beautiful salmon-pink, with flowers and trusses of immense size.

Richard Wallace. Tall; pure white with violet-red eye. Midseason.

Rynstrom. Similar to the variety Pantheon; of the same carmine-rose color as Paul Neyron rose. Tall. Midseason to late.

R. P. Struthers. Rosy carmine with claret eye; very bright; tall.

Selma. Large trusses of large, pink flowers, with cherry-red eye. Midseason.

Tapis Blanc. Large heads of immense white flowers. Plant is dwarf, 8 to 9 inches; unexcelled for border.

W. C. Egan. Soft shade of lilac, with bright red eye.

DWARF PHLOX SUBULATA (FOR BORDERS)

An early spring-flowering type, which during the flowering season is a mass of bloom. An excellent plant for the rockery and border, and invaluable for carpeting the ground or covering graves.

Rosea. Pink.

Alba. White.

Winter Care of Perennials

A winter mulch or covering for herbaceous plants is a real necessity here in the North. Its purpose is not to keep out the cold, as this would be impossible, but it is to prevent the direct loss of moisture, the drying out and cracking of the ground and the alternate freezing and thawing of exposed soil. Any of these conditions are highly damaging to perennial roots.

A good mulch is provided by first using a light scattering of corn-stalks, followed by several inches of hay or straw. This is light and porous and does not pack down tightly. Branches and boughs of evergreens laid over the bed also form a splendid protection. Leaves, preferably oak, can be used if nothing else is available. Remove the mulch gradually as growth begins in the spring.



Hardy Phlox, Miss Lingard



Gorgeous Peony flowers in many choice varieties are the glory of this garden. Mr. A. F. McBride is the fortunate owner

PEONIES

The Peony has been called "The Flower of the Great Northwest" because of its sturdy, vigorous growth that withstands the most intense cold without injury. Along with this essential hardiness it produces flowers that rival the rose in brilliant coloring, fragrance, and perfection of bloom.

Soil-preparation. While adapted to most any garden soil, the Peony is a heavy feeder and gives increased bloom when the ground is well fertilized. It pays in after results to excavate the bed to a depth of 2 feet and mix well-rotted manure with the soil of the lower foot. Fill the bed with the top soil first removed.

Planting. The roots should be set with the "eyes," 2 to 3 inches below the surface and the soil tightly packed about them. Allow a spacing of about 3 feet between the plants. The best time to plant is in September and October although they can be safely moved in early spring. Do not judge your plants by their first year's bloom as they are not at their best until the second and third season.

TYPES OF PEONY FLOWERS

In our variety descriptions, the type of flower is noted in accordance with the following technical terms:

Crown. Wide petals in the center with a collar of narrow short petals encircling this crown. Has an outer row of large guard petals.

Bomb. All center petals of uniform width, forming a globe, enclosed in a row of large guard petals.

Semi-Rose. Petals all uniformly wide, but flower loosely built with a few pollen-bearing stamens visible.

Rose. A perfect, full rose shape with no stamens.

NOTE.—The figures directly following the variety name denote the comparative rating given by votes of the American Peony Society in 1921. The valuation is on a scale of 10 as the perfect score. Any variety given a rating of 7.0 and over can be considered as highly desirable, while those at 8.0 and above are worthy of particular attention. Varieties that only do well when grown and handled by experts, and which are largely exhibition and showroom types, we do not grow nor recommend for home-yard plantings. We list, therefore, only those sorts suitable to our northern conditions that have proven their value as producers under ordinary garden culture.

WHITE

Avalanche. 8.7. Large, creamy white flower; crown type, center petals slightly carmine-edged. Strong grower; good bloomer; fragrant. Midseason.

Baroness Schroeder. 9.0. Rosy or flesh-white, fading to creamy white. Extra large. Tall and strong grower; free-blooming. Midseason.

Couronne d'Or. 8.1. Large blooms of ivory-white, with a circle of yellow; an extra-fine sort. Late. Semi-rose type.

Duchesse de Nemours. 8.1. A variety of unique beauty. The guard petals are extra large, the center is full; the color is the clearest transparent white, without red markings; the fragrance is unusually dainty. Early.

Festiva. 8.0. Late midseason. Fine, full, rose type bloom on strong stems; color fine ivory-white, with a few carmine spots on the center petals; very fragrant. A good cut-flower sort.

Festiva maxima. 9.3. Probably the most popular Peony. For fifty years it has held first rank and is still the standard of perfection. The immense blooms, 7 to 8 inches in diameter, are borne over 40 inches above the ground on strong stems, and are of the purest paper-white, accentuated by an occasional flake of red in the center. One of the earliest, and extremely fragrant. Full rose type.

Jeanne d'Arc. 7.9. Soft pink guard petals; center sulphur-white. Fragrant. A most desirable light-colored Peony, being a free and vigorous grower. Large globular rose type.



WHITE PEONIES, continued

La Rosiere. 8.3. Outer petals pure white, shading to a center of creamy white. Semi-double. Midseason.

La Tulipe. 7.5. Large, semi-rose type bloom; delicate lilac-white, fading to creamy white; center petals tipped with carmine; outside of guard petals striped with carmine. Plants are quite tall, strong in growth, and bloom freely. Late.

Marie Lemoine. 8.5. The latest white to bloom, thus extending the season after earlier ones are passed. It has immense creamy or ivory-white blooms, with an occasional carmine tip on center petals. Stiff stems. Compact rose type.

Mme. Crousse. 7.9. Large, full, well-made flower; color snow-white, center petals edged with bright carmine. Extra fine for all purposes. Medium height; midseason; crown type.

Mme. de Verneville. 7.9. One of the most charming varieties on the market. The guard petals are pure white, very large and folding over the flower; balance is suffused with daintiest blush, except a few cream-colored petals and four red flakes in center. Has a more delightfully delicate fragrance than any other. Always blooms early and freely. Very full bomb type flowers.

Mons. DuPont. 8.3. Brilliant crimson splashes on a milky white center. Erect and free-blooming. Midseason.



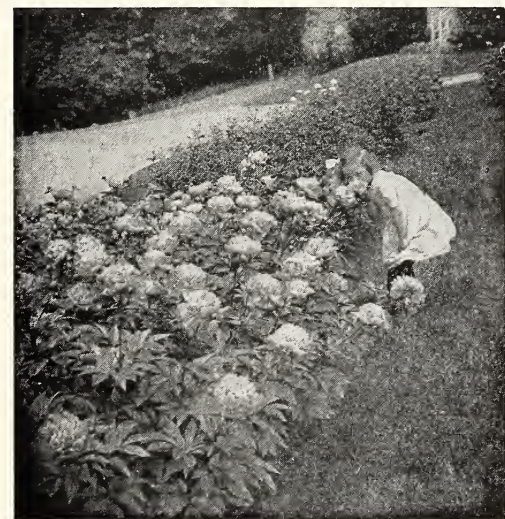
Peonies make a gorgeous show in front of the house

PINK PEONIES

Albert Crousse. 8.6. Is colored and formed like a big, flesh-pink carnation. Unusual shade for a Peony. Compact bomb type. Medium height. Late.

Claire Dubois. 8.7. Deep violet-rose, with silvery white tips. A strong grower. Late.

Delicatissima. 7.6. Large flower of very delicate, clear pink. Fine buds and strong stem; fragrant, free and early. Large flower. Rose type.



Dr. Bretonneau. 6.9. Light lilac-rose with creamy white center, sometimes marked with crimson. Early midseason.

Edulis superba. 7.6. Early; pink; very fragrant. Crown type.

Eugene Verdier. 8.3. Hydrangea-pink with lilac-white outer petals. Dwarf but extra strong. Late.

Floral Treasure. 7.5. Large, showy rose type. Fragrant; strong upright growth. Good cut-flower.

Livingstone. 8.1. Pale lilac-rose, beautiful shadings with some carmine; would be considered a perfect rose type. Blooms late, quite tall, on very strong stems. One of the best.

Mme. Boulanger. 7.8. Glossy soft pink, with silvery flesh border; rose shape; very large; exceedingly fragrant; late.

Mme. Calot. 8.1. Pinkish white, tinted with flesh-color, with a center of much darker pink. Extra-fine variety, strong grower and free bloomer. Of moderate, but very pleasing, fragrance. Rose type.

Mme. Camille Bancel. 7.7. New. Rich deep pink; lighter center. Large globular, rose shape.

Mme. Emile Galle. 8.5. Flesh-pink or lilac-white, changing to creamy white. Medium tall. Late.



PINK PEONIES

- Marguerite Gerard.** 8.4. Pale salmon-pink, fading to almost white. Large, compact, semi-rose type; medium height; strong growth. Late.
- Mons. Jules Elie.** 9.2. Very large, compact, high crown. Color pale lilac-rose, collar shaded amber-yellow at base; fragrant; medium height; strong grower. Early and of extra quality.
- Octavie Demay.** 8.5. Hydrangea-pink with collar fading to white. Dwarf but a free bloomer.
- Richardson's Grandiflora.** 8.8. Rosy white or light pink. Tall and strong grower. Very late.
- Therese.** 9.8. Very large; rose type. Color violet-rose, changing to lilac-white in the center. Strong, erect, medium tall; free bloomer; midseason; one of the most delicately beautiful Peonies in existence.
- Venus.** 8.3. Pale pink, shading to a lighter collar. Free bloomer. Mid-season.



A typical Peony plant

RED PEONIES

- Auguste Villaume.** 7.3. Dark violet-rose. Extra-large globular flowers. Tall growth. Very late.
- Delachei.** 7.1. Deep rich crimson-maroon with velvety sheen. Strong; erect; medium height. Late midseason. Rose type. Dark, glossy foliage.
- Felix Crousse.** 8.4. Large globular bright red bomb, distinct color. Strong, vigorous grower; medium height.
- Grover Cleveland.** 8.2. Dark crimson. Strong, vigorous grower. Late.
- Karl Rosenfield.** 8.8. Large, globular, compact semi-rose type. Dark crimson; strong; tall; compact grower and free bloomer. Mid-season. Splendid keeper. A brilliant and striking Peony. A new variety that we consider the best dark red.
- Mme. Bucquet.** 7.3. Dark maroon-purple, beautiful bud, large bloom; free bloomer. Very fragrant. Popular favorite. Rose type.
- Mons. Martin Cahuzac.** 8.8. Dark purple-garnet, possibly the darkest variety. Early. Midseason.
- Officinalis rubra.** This is the old-fashioned red, the most brilliant of all red Peonies. Early and splendid cut-flower; practically always in bloom before Decoration Day.
- Richardson's Rubra superba.** 7.2. Rich, deep carmine-crimson; late. Fragrant. Medium height. Rose type. Long considered the best very late crimson Peony.
- Tenuifolia.** Rich crimson, single flowers.
- Tenuifolia fl.-pl.** Flowers double; brilliant crimson; fine, feathery foliage; early.

SINGLE-FLOWERED PEONIES

The simplicity and delicate structure of the Single-flowered Peonies leads many to prefer them to the double and, possibly, more showy forms. Popular taste is rapidly awakening to the great beauty and charm of the single-type flowers.



Peonies grouped with shrubs are always attractive when in bloom

- Albiflora.** 8.4. Extra-large, pure white blooms; possibly the finest single variety. Very early.
- L'Entinzelante.** 8.1. Brilliant carmine cup-shaped blooms, margined with silver.
- Marie Jacquin.** 8.3. Rosy white, surrounding a mass of yellow stamens, making the bloom resemble a water-lily. Midseason.
- Mikado.** 8.6. Japanese type. Dark crimson, edged and tipped with gold.

UNNAMED PEONIES

These are all fine, vigorous roots, and will produce splendid plants and handsome flowers. Some of the best sorts are in this mixture, but they are sold more cheaply because we are not sure of the names. Can be supplied in separate colors. Fine for border planting, and equally good if great quantities of blooms are desired for mass color effects.

Lectures on Landscaping

Civic Improvement Societies and similar organizations may secure the services of our lecturer on Landscape Plans and like topics. Write us considerably in advance, so that a satisfactory date can be arranged.



A border of Hardy Irises for spring bloom is rarely excelled in beauty. See page 39

HARDY PERENNIALS, continued

Pyrethrum uliginosum. *Great Ox-eye Daisy.* Stout, upright plants 4 to 5 feet high, with beautiful fern-like foliage; large flowers, 2 to 3 inches across, white with bright yellow center; long stems which are splendid for cutting purposes. August to October.

Ranunculus acris. *Buttercup.* June and July. A double yellow Buttercup. Foliage coarsely cut.

Rudbeckia laciniata, Golden Glow. Blooms July and August. Height, 5 to 6 feet. Color yellow. Its tall, swaying stems are aglow with golden yellow, dahlia-like flowers; used for background in borders and with shrubbery.

R. maxima. A rare and attractive variety, growing 5 feet high, with large, glaucous green leaves and bright yellow flowers 5 to 6 inches across, with a cone 2 inches high; flowers continuously.

R. Newmanii. Dark orange-yellow flowers, with deep purple cone, borne on stiff, wiry stems 3 feet high; flowers from July to October.



Regale Lily. See page 40

Rudbeckia purpurea. *Giant Purple Coneflower.* Rose to purple flowers with a large, brown, cone-shaped center. August to frost. 3 feet.

Salvia Pitcheri. The flower is sky-blue, blooms in great profusion in September, and is exceedingly attractive. Height, 3 to 4 feet.

Sedum spectabile. *Brilliant Stonecrop.* Blooms July and August. Height, 18 inches. Color rose. Of erect habit and the finest of the Sedums; large, oval, light green leaves and flat terminal clusters of rose-colored flowers.

S. acre. *Golden Moss.* Blooms June and July. Height, 4 inches. Color golden. A low carpet plant, splendid for rockeries, wall gardens, edgings, or covering graves.

Shasta Daisy. See *Chrysanthemum*, page 35.

Stokesia cyanea. *Cornflower Aster.* Blooms July and August. Height, 18 inches. Color deep blue. A desirable perennial, producing a succession of large, double, blue flowers.

Statice latifolia. *Sea Lavender.* The minute bright blue flowers are produced in broad heads and are adapted for cutting, as they keep long after being dried, and are very showy. 1 to 2 feet. July to September.

Spiraea filipendula fl.-pl. *Double-flowered Meadow Sweet.* Numerous corymbs of double white flowers, on stems 12 inches high, during June and July, and pretty fern-like foliage.

S. japonica. Large panicles of white, feathery flowers are borne freely in June and early July. Desirable for planting in masses. 2 feet.

S. palmata. *Crimson Meadow Sweet.* One of the most beautiful hardy plants, the deep purple-red of the stems and branches passing into the crimson-purple of the broad corymbs of flowers, which are produced freely during June and July. 3 feet.

Valeriana officinalis. *Hardy Garden Heliotrope.* Produces showy gray-pink heads of flowers during June and July, with strong heliotrope fragrance.



Lilies and sky-blue Larkspur bloom together in this charming garden of perennial flowers. Grounds of Mr. Roger B. Shepard

HARDY PERENNIALS, continued

Veronica longifolia. This plant grows about 3 feet high. Begins to bloom in July and flowers for a month. Flowers deep blue on long spikes.

V. spicata. *Speedwell.* Height, 18 inches. Blue flowers on long spikes. Blooms continuously in summer and is very attractive.



A pleasing combination of Phlox and Clematis

V. virginica. Tall-growing, with large and noticeably distinct spikes of white flowers. 5 feet. Aug.

Viola. *Violet.* Many of the hardy forms of this dwarf species are easily grown.

V. cornuta, G. Wermig. A variety of the tufted Pansy forming clumps that bloom the entire season. Most attractive in a border.

V., Hardy Russian. Robust-growing; large, single, deep blue flowers. Fine hardy varieties.

Yucca filamentosa. *Adam's Needle.* Blooms June and July. Height, 4 feet. Color white. A charming plant for hardy border or as a specimen in the lawn. Tall spikes of bell-shaped flowers and long, narrow leaves, edged with thread-like hair.

Perennials Suited to Shady Locations

Aquilegia (Columbine). Partial shade or full sun.

Aconitum (Monkshood). Partial shade or full sun.

Convallaria (Lily-of-the-Valley). Partial shade.

Delphinium (Larkspur). Partial shade or full sun.

Dielytra (Bleeding-Heart). Partial shade or full sun.

Digitalis (Foxglove). Partial shade or full sun.

Ferns (Hardy Sorts). Partial shade.

Funkia (Plantain Lily). Partial shade or full sun.

Hemerocallis (Day Lily). Partial shade or full sun.

Heuchera (Alum Root). Partial shade or full sun.

Iris. Partial shade or full sun.

Lilies, Hardy. Partial shade or full sun.

Lychnis (Campion). Partial shade or full sun.

Myosotis (Forget-me-not). Partial shade.

Pachysandra (Terminalis). Partial shade or full sun.

Peonies. Light shade or full sun.

Platycodon (Bellflower). Partial shade or full sun.

Spiraea (Astilbe). Partial shade or full sun.

Veronica (Speedwell). Partial shade or full sun.

Viola cornuta (Hardy Violet). Partial shade or full sun.



Climbing Roses on a southern exposure always do well

ROSES FOR THE NORTH

Success with Roses, even in northern Minnesota, is a proven fact. With proper winter protection and the use of only sturdy-growing varieties, this "Queen of the Flowers" can be established and enjoyed in northern gardens. Our list includes only those varieties of real merit—sorts that through actual planting and testing have shown value.

To offset our short summer growing season, we now offer in the Hybrid Perpetual, Hybrid Tea, and Climbing types, strong, two-year-old, field-grown plants that have been started in 6-inch pots. These are growing when you get them, with roots established and tops breaking. Such stock insures bloom and complete satisfaction the first year.

Time to Plant. Spring planting is the safest in our section. Our potted plants can be planted as soon as danger of heavy frost is past, about May 15, and from then on throughout the entire summer. Dormant stock should be planted in early spring.

Place the Hybrid Tea varieties about 18 inches apart and allow a spacing of 2 feet for the Hybrid Perpetuals.

Location. Roses require a good warm location where they will get plenty of sunlight; near large trees they suffer from shade and from the roots and never do well.

Soil. They will grow in any rich soil. A liberal supply of well-decayed manure is a fine top dressing to the beds but must never touch the roots.

Winter Protection. Late in the fall, just before the ground freezes solid, the soil should be heaped up around the base of the plants from 9 to 12 inches. After freezing weather, cover the beds to a depth of 24 to 30 inches with leaves or straw. A top of tar paper over this is helpful in protecting from moisture. Climbing Roses should be laid prone and covered with soil.

Pruning. In the spring, cut out all short and spindly growth and remove winter-killed wood. Cut back the main shoots until they stand about 4 to 6 inches long. Watch carefully during the summer for any shoots appearing to grow from below the graft and cut these away. These are sprouts from the wild root which, because of greater vigor, would starve out the grafted top. Climbing Roses should not be cut back severely. After blooming the poorer growths and very old wood can be removed.

Spraying. Mr. Robert Pyle in his book "How to Grow Roses" says that to prevent mildew and other fungous diseases the plants should be sprayed with bordeaux mixture about the middle of April; that during the first ten days of May nicotine or sulpho-tobacco soap should be used to destroy green fly. Just before and during the blooming season a spray of arsenate of lead (half-pound to 10 gallons of water) should be used to destroy the rose beetle and rose slug. From mid-July to late autumn use bordeaux mixture to control mildew, black spot, and yellow leaf.



Paul Neyron



Rose Pruning. The heavy portions show the appearance of the bush after proper spring pruning. The dotted lines indicate the new growth that will be made.



Some portion of every garden should be devoted to Roses

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

A class of Roses specially suited to planting here in the North, as they are the hardiest of the large-flowering garden Roses. Growth strong and vigorous.

Alfred Colomb. Cherry-red, passing to bright rich crimson; flowers extra large, double and full.

Anna de Diesbach. Brilliant crimson; a superb garden sort. Flowers very full and fragrant.

Baron de Bonstetten. Rich dark red, passing to velvety maroon; highly fragrant.

Captain Christy. Very large and full flower, color shell-pink, shading darker in center; strong grower.

Captain Hayward. Crimson-carmine; large perfect form; fragrant and very satisfactory.

Clio. Flowers large, of fine globular form; flesh-color, shaded rosy pink center. When nearly opened, the buds are perfectly cup-shaped.

Fisher Holmes. One of the choicest. Color brilliant carmine-crimson.

Frau Karl Druschki. Flowers are very large; beautiful, pure silvery white, with very deep bud. This is the best white Hybrid Perpetual yet introduced.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson; large and very fine; one of the handsomest and most showy Roses of this color.

George Arends. Rose-pink; the blooms are produced in great profusion.

J. B. Clark. Intense scarlet with crimson shadings. Flowers of immense size.

Hugh Dickson. Crimson, scarlet shaded. Very fragrant; large and full.

Magna Charta. Bright pink, suffused with carmine; large, full, and fragrant.

Margaret Dickson. Pure white; fine form, large; the plant is a strong grower and a free bloomer. An unusually good sort.

Marshall P. Wilder. Color cherry-carmine, richly shaded with maroon; fragrant and a free bloomer. The flowers are quite large.

Mme. Gabriel Luizet. A magnificent pink Rose; large and possesses a pleasing fragrance.

Mrs. John Laing. Long buds; extremely large, cup-shaped, delicate pink flowers, with a satiny sheen; fragrant.

Paul Neyron. This magnificent Rose is by far the largest variety in cultivation; double and full; of a beautiful deep rose-color and delightfully fragrant. The plant is strong and vigorous; ordinarily blooms several times during the season, and bears a great number of flowers.

Prince Camille de Rohan. A velvety blackish crimson Rose, of deep, distinct shade; large, full; handsome. As the flowers expand, the shades of color deepen perceptibly.

Ulrich Brunner. A Rose of beautiful form and finish; striking from its color of brilliant cherry-crimson, and from the extra-large size of its flowers. The plant grows vigorously, and it bears its large flowers on long stems. Long known for its excellent quality.



Prince Camille de Rohan



Madame Gabriel Luizet



Gruss an Teplitz

HYBRID TEAS AND RELATED GROUPS EVERBLOOMING ROSES

A class of Roses originated by crossing the Tea Rose with the Hybrid Perpetuals. A long season of bloom with great variety of colorings. Not as hardy as the Hybrid Perpetuals.

Columbia. New. A pleasing shade of rose-pink with delightful fragrance. Strong, vigorous habit of growth and exceptionally free blooming.

Duchess of Wellington. Intense saffron-yellow stained deep crimson, changing to coppery saffron-yellow.

Geo. C. Waud. Glowing orange-vermilion; one of the best standard Roses of its type. Fine scent. Flowers large and well formed.

George Dickson. A splendid dark variety of deep velvety crimson color—never fades or blues. Large and fragrant.



Kaiserin Augusta Victoria

Gorgeous. New. Strong vigorous growth, dark olive-green. Flowers large and full; free bloomer. Color deep orange-yellow flushed copper-yellow.

Gruss an Teplitz. Scarlet, shading to velvety crimson; very fragrant; free bloomer. Will perform well even if given no attention.

Hoosier Beauty. Well-shaped, large, perfect flowers of crimson-scarlet.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Fine bedding variety. Large and perfectly formed flowers of deep pink.

Juliet. Outside petals old gold, interior rich rosy red, changing to deep rose as flower expands.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Creamy white; sweetly fragrant; very full and large flowers.

Killarney. Color flesh, shaded white, suffused pale pink.

Killarney, White. A continuous blooming white variety. Very attractive in both bud and flower.

Lady Alice Stanley. Exceptionally vigorous grower, with large flowers of coral-rose shade.

La France. Silvery rose, changing to silvery pink; large. Flowers continuously throughout the season.

Los Angeles. New. Luminous flame-pink, touched with coral, shaded with gold at the base of the petals. Splendid grower and very fragrant.

Maman Cochet. Deep rose-pink, inner side of petals silvery rose; double; exquisite in bud or full blown.

Mme. Caroline Testout. Large, full, globular flowers of bright satiny rose, with bright center.

Mme. Edouard Herriot. Coral-red, shaded yellow and scarlet. Fine combination of pleasing colors.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. Few Roses attract so much attention as this beautiful French introduction. Distinct Indian yellow, shading lighter toward edges. Free-flowering.

Mrs. Charles Russell. Well-formed flowers of rosy carmine, with scarlet center. Long, solid buds. Grows and flowers freely.

Ophelia. Salmon-flesh color, tinted with rose. The blooms last a long time after cutting.

Radiance. Brilliant pink. Strong, upright grower. Profusion and continuity of bloom.

Rayon d'Or. Yellow cadmium toning to sunflower-yellow.

Red Radiance. Large, globular flowers of deep red. Erect, sturdy stems; blooms freely.

Richmond. Large; rich velvety crimson; fragrant.

Soleil d'Or. Hardy and vigorous grower. Color; gold and orange-yellow, varying to ruddy gold, suffused with nasturtium-red.

Willowmere. Bright red bud, opening to a rich salmon-pink, shaded yellow in the center.



Mrs. Aaron Ward

All of our Hybrid Perpetual and Tea Roses are potted. Such plants will make a stronger growth and produce more blooms than the dormant plants usually sold.



BUSH ROSES

This type of Rose is desirable either in connection with shrubbery plantings or grouped by themselves. They are especially good for banks, borders, and naturalistic plantings. Flowers are of the single type. Their foliage is beautiful and, in masses, is most effective.

Blanda. *Meadow Rose.* Large, pink flowers followed by red fruits in the fall; habit erect; red bark in winter. Native Minnesota Rose.

Lucida. A good native Rose well adapted to shrubbery groups. Handsome glossy foliage with bright pink flowers. Red stems and red fruits in winter.

Multiflora. A rambling type with single white blossoms.

Rubrifolia. Quite unique and conspicuous for its high-colored, reddish purple leaves. Deep pink flowers; scarlet fruits.

Setigera. The typical Prairie Rose, with brilliant pink flowers followed by red globular fruits. Splendid for slope plantings.

Yellow, Harison's. Abundant, clear golden yellow blooms. The flowers practically cover the bush. Semi-double. Needs no winter covering.

Yellow, Persian. Fine, deep yellow flowers, fully double. Quite hardy.

Wichuraiana or **Memorial Rose.** A low trailing species with stems creeping closely along the ground. Foliage dark green with bright lustre. White flowers. Splendid for planting on slopes or to droop over walls. Often used on graves.



American Pillar grown in bush form

CLIMBING ROSES

American Pillar. A single-flowering variety of great beauty, which appeals to everyone. The flowers are of enormous size—3 to 4 inches across—of a lovely shade of pink, with a clear white eye and cluster of yellow stamens. These flowers are borne in immense bunches, and a large plant in full bloom is a sight not easily forgotten.

Climbing American Beauty. A very vigorous-growing June-blooming climber. Flowers are large, fragrant, and of rich carmine color. Foliage is a pleasing glossy green.

Crimson Rambler. The famous crimson-clustered climber, so extremely effective when grown on pillars and trellises. Combined with the waxy, pale green, red-veined foliage, the crimson mass of bloom makes an irresistible effect.

Dorothy Perkins. Clear shell-pink, with flowers borne in clusters; full and double, with crinkled petals.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. Has perfectly formed buds; flesh-pink, deeper at center; when opened the blooms average 4 inches across. They are borne on long strong stems, and because of their pleasing fragrance, they are valuable for cutting. Attractive foliage.

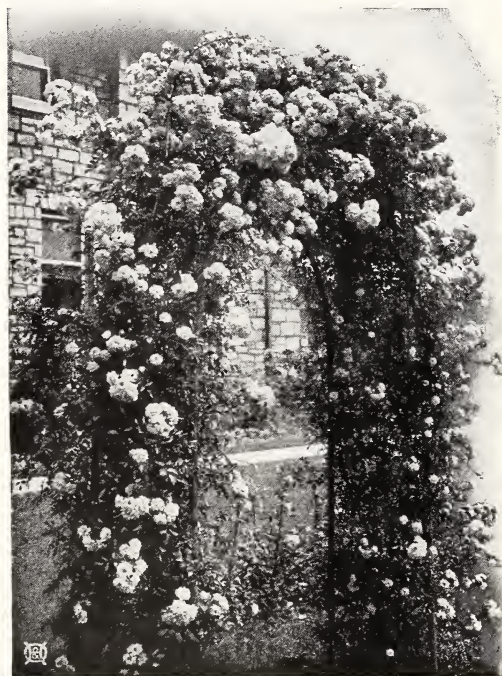
Excelsa. The flowers are very double, produced in large trusses of thirty to forty. Intense crimson-maroon, the tips of the petals tinged with scarlet.

Gardenia. The best yellow rambler of any hardiness. Buds are bright yellow, opening into double flowers of a yellow-cream color.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. Has brighter red blooms than any other climber. Flowers are vivid scarlet; medium-sized.

Silver Moon. A new climber of particular merit. Flowers are individually very large. Silvery white with contrasting center of yellow stamens. The bronze-green, glossy foliage seems to be disease-proof.

Tausendschon. Its innumerable clusters of large flowers are first a bright carmine-rose, later passing to a soft pink. Rapid grower; free bloomer.



An arch of climbing Roses at the garden's entrance



Rosa rugosa

HARDY RUGOSA ROSES

The Rugosas are of Japanese origin. Their extreme hardiness, vigorous habit, and fine foliage make them highly valued for planting here in the North. Flowers are very showy and bloom the entire summer, followed by ornamental red fruits on the single varieties. Splendid for hedges, for specimens, or for shrubby border.

Agnes Emily Carman. Flowers large, semi-double, rich, deep crimson.

Blanc Double de Coubert. The best white Rugosa. Flowers double in form and appear in clusters. Fragrant. Attractive dark green foliage and long season of bloom.

Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. Flower clear, silvery rose, large and double; very fragrant.

F. J. Grootendorst. A new hybrid with true Rugosa foliage and bright crimson lacinated flowers. Blooms almost continually. Compact, bushy growth.

Hansa. A large, double, deep red Rose of pleasing fragrance. Foliage rich dark green. Bush is very hardy and is a splendid ornamental shrub.

Rugosa rosea. Pink flowers and bright red fruits.

Rugosa alba. Pure white, single, and fully as attractive in the bud as when open. Red fruits in fall.

DWARF POLYANTHA, or BABY RAMBLER ROSES

This type is dwarf in habit and especially suited to planting as a border to the taller varieties or alone in beds. They bloom continually throughout the summer and are always a delight.

Baby Rambler (Mme. Norbert Levavasieur). The original dwarf form of the Crimson Rambler. The wonderful persistency of its blooming makes it one of the choicest plants in cultivation.

Baby Tausendschon. Dwarf and bushy growth; flowers semi-double, in clusters; color flesh-pink.

Erna Teschendorff. A vivid crimson Polyantha Rose. The best dark red Baby Rambler; holds its color in hot summer.

Ellen Poulsen. New. A very free and vigorous type with large, full, sweet-scented clusters of brilliant pink blooms.

HYBRID SWEETBRIER ROSES

The foliage is deliciously scented; the flowers are of the most beautiful tints and produced in great profusion. Results of crosses between common Sweetbrier and other Roses.

Amy Robsart. Robust grower and free bloomer. Beautiful deep rose-colored flowers.

Anne of Geierstein. Large, handsome, deep crimson flowers; graceful branching habit; delightfully fragrant.

Lady Penzance. Beautiful soft tint of copper, base of petals bright yellow; very fragrant; free bloomer.

Rubiginosa. The well-known Sweetbrier, with highly scented foliage, fragrant pink flowers and quantities of bright hips. Blooms in June.

MOSS ROSES

An old-fashioned type with delicate mossy covering surrounding the buds. Prune sparingly, merely cutting out old wood and shortening last season's growth.

Blanche Moreau. Pure white; large, full, perfectly formed. Both buds and clusters have deep green moss.

Crested Moss. Deep pink buds, with a mossy crest; exquisitely fragrant. One of the best.



Baby Rambler Roses (Dwarf Polyantha)



Hardy Fruits for the Home Grounds

The planting of fruit trees and berry bushes in the home yard is a practical and worth-while investment. On almost any city property there is room to plant several fruit trees, either Apple, Plum or Cherry. These have value for shade purposes and beautiful spring flowers, as well as for fruit-yields.

Bush fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, Blackberries and Raspberries are all of easy culture, require but little space, and will yield delicious, fresh fruit in abundance. Every vegetable-garden can be expanded enough to include an Asparagus and a Strawberry bed. There is always a side or rear fence where a few Grape-vines would be a sightly as well as economical improvement.

Years of actual experience in fruit-culture in this section permit us to recommend the varieties that follow. Our hardy, acclimated stock is suited to plantings here in the North.



Duchess of Oldenburg Apple

APPLES

Apples require a well-drained soil, and the location best suited is an east or northeast slope, with clay soil preferred to sand. Trees should be planted about 25 feet apart.

Anisim. A most valuable sort from Russia. Fruit of medium size, most excellent flavor, and keeps a long time in good condition. November to January.

Duchess of Oldenburg. Fruit extra size, greenish yellow, with red stripes; tender and juicy; highly esteemed for market and domestic use. Annual bearer and very hardy. August and September.

Hibernal. This variety represents what is probably the hardiest type of the Russian family, and is known as the standard of hardiness. Tree vigorous, spreading and productive. Fruits large to very large, irregular in shape, greenish yellow, with dull bronze-red on sunny side. November to December.

Longfield. A free, upright-grower; fruit medium to large, yellowish green with red stripes. Juicy and aromatic. November to February.

Malinda. Medium to large; rich yellow, with dull blush; white dots; flesh yellowish white, subacid, crisp and juicy. Splendid for cooking. Valuable for long keeping qualities. December to March.

Northwestern Greening. Fruit a pale green, sometimes tinted with a little red. Very large, and of excellent quality. One of the finest for cooking. Wisconsin origin. December to March.

Okabena. A seedling of Wealthy, fertilized by Duchess. The fruit is medium in size, slightly flattened, very highly colored where exposed to the rays of the sun. The flesh is fine-grained. Excellent eating Apple. Ripens after Duchess. September to November.

Patten's Greening. A seedling of Duchess and equal to it in hardiness and productiveness. Fruit large, uniform size, pleasant acid, equally good for cooking or eating. One of the best for the Northwest. November to January.

Peerless. Minnesota origin. Fruit medium to large; yellowish green with stripes. Tree vigorous, grows upright; has been extensively planted. October to December.

Wealthy. Minnesota origin. Tree hardy, an early and abundant bearer; fruit dark crimson in color; flesh crisp and sub-acid; white, tinted with red; quality second to none. Splendid for eating or cooking. October to January.

Wolf River. Wisconsin origin. One of the largest Apples grown in the North; color yellowish green with stripes of carmine; handsome and showy; flesh nearly white. Tree vigorous and fairly productive for a large Apple. October to January.

Yellow Transparent. Russian origin. One of the earliest of Apples; fruit medium; smooth, transparent skin, clear white, becoming pale yellow when fully ripe; flesh white and tender. Tree is moderately vigorous and a good annual bearer. July and August.

CRAB APPLES

Early Strawberry. Tree a good grower, symmetrical, hardy; fruit medium size, red striped, excellent for eating. August.

Hyslop. One of the most popular of the Crabs, a good grower and very hardy; fruit large; deep crimson; flesh white tinted with red, an abundant bearer. October to December.

Minnesota. Hardy, medium grower; fruit large; color light with blush on sunny side; quality excellent. In size, beauty and keeping qualities it is the best. September to January.

Siberian. Fruit small, round; flavor sour and acid; excellent for jelly, but too small for other purposes. Tree is a good grower. October.

Whitney. One of the largest; glossy green, splashed with carmine; firm, juicy, pleasant; great bearer; excellent for cider. August and September.



Crab Apples



PLUMS

The class of Plums we offer are those that are perfectly hardy. Plums should be set in clusters so they will pollinize, as their blossoms are male and female. Space trees 16 feet apart.

De Soto. Perfectly hardy; a splendid bearer; fruit very large; meat sweet, firm and juicy; orange, overlaid with crimson. Season medium.

Forest Garden. Hardy; bears profusely; one of the earliest; size large, oblong; color mottled red and yellow; skin thin; juicy, sweet and rich. A particularly good sort for the home garden.

Hansen Hybrids. Varieties developed by Prof. N. E. Hansen at the South Dakota Experiment Station by crossing the native wild Plum with the larger Japanese sorts.

Hanska. Large, bright red fruit with a blue bloom. Flesh firm, of yellow color. Heavy bearer and rapid grower.

Opata. Dark, purplish red Plum of delicious flavor. Small pit. Tree often bears the year following planting. Ripens during late July.

Sapa. Fruit dark purple, with deep wine-red flesh. Small pit. Ripens early in season. Tree a prolific bearer, giving results when quite young.

Waneta. One of the largest of the hybrids. Fruit deep red and thin-skinned. Tree very hardy and heavy bearer.

Loring Prize. A Minnesota origination, recently awarded the Loring Prize offered for a Plum combining the best fruiting quality plus the hardiness required for northern planting. Large, bright red, small-pitted fruit. Splendid for table or cooking. Ripens early. Abundant bearer.

Surprise. A seedling of Minnesota origin. One of the hardiest and best Plums in cultivation. Fruit large; skin medium thick, tender, bright red; flesh pale yellow; quality extra good. Season medium.

Underwood. (Minn. No. 91.) A very valuable, hardy introduction from the Minnesota State Fruit-Breeding Farm. Ripens early, usually about Aug. 1. Fruit is large, with an attractive red color; flesh firm and juicy; pit small. Bears annually.

Wolf. One of the largest and a perfect freestone. Color crimson over orange. Tree a good grower, hardy, and very productive.



Wolf Plum

CHERRIES

The Morellos are the only Cherries that are hardy in the Northwest, with the exception of some natives or crosses with the plum. The Morellos grow slow and are smaller trees and are commonly known as the Pie Cherry.

Early Richmond. An exceedingly productive variety, fruit dark red of medium size; very early.

English Morello. Large, dark red, nearly black, tender, juicy, and rich; tree dwarf and slender.

Ostheim. Large, nearly black when ripe; juicy and rich; fine for cooking and for market; late.

Wragg. Similar to English Morellos, but said to be a hardier tree; originated in the West, and has proved entirely satisfactory.

Homer. A valuable seedling, originating in Minnesota, distinctly of the Morello type; fruit good size; flesh juicy, rich and of excellent quality; flavor similar to Early Richmond, color dark red.

Zumbra. A new origination from the Minnesota State Fruit Breeding Farm. A cross-bred tree having sweet Cherry and native pin and sand Cherry blood. Fruit is large, dark red with distinct Cherry flavor; small pit. Good for eating direct from the tree and splendid for preserving. Ripens in middle August.

PLUM-CHERRY

Compass. This hybrid, a cross between the Miner Plum and the Sand Cherry, has been a great acquisition to the fruit growers of the northern states. While the quality of the fruit is not so good as the Morello type, it is much hardier and can be grown in any section of the Northwest or western Canada. The tree is productive, will produce good quantities of fruit at two years old, and continues to increase as the tree grows older; it has a tendency to over-produce. Fruit bright red, same size as the Morellos but with large pit.



Surprise Plum



Campbell's Early Grapes

GRAPES

Along almost any garden fence or walk, there is room for vines to furnish fruit enough for the family. For such locations they should be planted from 6 to 8 feet apart and kept cultivated. We list the best varieties for this climate. For best results, all varieties excepting Beta, should be laid down and covered with soil as a winter protection.

BLACK AND BLUE GRAPES

Beta. Originated at the Minnesota State Experiment Station. Is a cross between the wild Grape and Moore's Early. The berry is large, but quite acid, and not so good for eating as many of the others, but for pies, jelly, wine or grape-juice, it is fine. It is also a fine vine for trellis work, being perfectly hardy and requires no attention during the winter.

Concord. Large, handsome, black Grapes; a hardy, reliable and productive variety, succeeding everywhere, and one of the most popular market sorts. More largely planted than any other black Grape.

Campbell's Early. A fine new Grape. Clusters large, compact and handsome; berries large, nearly round; black, with light purple bloom; flesh firm, but tender; the seeds are few; quality rich, sweet, slightly vinous; a strong and vigorous grower with healthy foliage; it ripens early; the berries do not drop easily from the clusters, and the fruit keeps a long time in perfection.

Moore's Early. Bunch and berries large, with blue bloom. The standard early Grape. Fruit quality excellent, but not as heavy in bearing as could be desired. A good variety for home gardens where earliness is appreciated.

Worden. Bunches large, handsome; berries large, sweet. Ten days earlier than Concord, and superior to it in flavor; ripens well in cold localities. Contains little pulp and is juicy, making it a most valuable variety for wine or grape-juice. Vine grows strong and vigorously, with large foliage.

RED GRAPES

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15). Dark red or maroon; bunches compact, large; berries large, oval; pulp soft; flavor sweet and aromatic. Ripens early; is exceedingly attractive. One of the best of the red varieties.

Brighton. One of the most desirable of the early red Grapes. Large and handsome. Clusters under favorable conditions are more uniform than those of any other Grape.

Delaware. Superior as a table Grape. Bunch medium, compact; berries medium round; skin thin, of a beautiful dark red when fully ripe; flesh tender and juicy, exceedingly sweet.

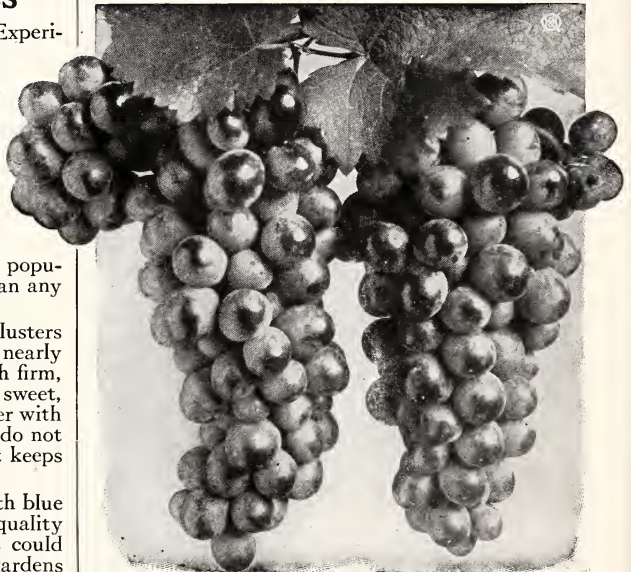
WHITE GRAPES

Green Mountain (Winchell). Found growing in a garden on the side of the Green Mountains in Vermont, at an altitude of 1,400 feet, where it ripened its fruit perfectly. Vine strong, vigorous, healthy, very hardy and productive. Bunch long, compact shoulder, green or greenish white. Always a favorite with those who prefer white Grapes.

Moore's Diamond. Vine is a vigorous grower, with large, dark, healthy foliage; hardy. It is a prolific bearer, producing large, handsome, compact bunches.

Niagara. Vine hardy and strong grower; bunches large and compact, many weighing fourteen ounces, sometimes more; berries large, skin thin but tough. The most popular white Grape.

The Home Fruit Grower is very helpful (See page 63)



Beta Grapes



Perfection Currant

CURRENTS

A popular and profitable crop in a variety of soils. Its principal insect enemy, the currant worm, is easily kept in check by the liberal use of hellebore, applied immediately upon the first appearance of the worm. Plant 4 feet or more apart.

Perfection, New. The color is a beautiful bright red; size as large as or larger than the Fay, the clusters averaging longer. A great bearer, resembling its parent, the White Grape, in this respect. The quality is rich, mild, subacid, plenty of pulp, with few seeds. After three years' trial, this fruit was the first to receive the \$50 Gold Medal of the Western New York Horticultural Society.

Black Naples. Large; black; bunches of medium length. Much valued for jellies. Strong grower and coarse leaves.

Cherry. Fruit of the largest size, deep red, rather acid; short bunches; growth strong, stout, erect; short-jointed shoots.

Fay's Prolific. This Currant has been widely planted and has given general satisfaction, and is one of the best red Currants known. Fruit large, bright red and of excellent flavor; enormously productive.

Long-Bunch Holland. One of the best late varieties; bush vigorous and hardy; clusters very long; berries medium to large, bright red and good quality.

Victoria. Large; bright red; long bunch; late in ripening and hangs long on the bush. One of the best; valuable for its lateness.

White Grape. Large; yellowish white, sweet, or a very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts.

GOOSEBERRIES

Gooseberries thrive well on a variety of soils, if well drained and fertile. The cultivation should be thorough early in the season. Plant $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart.

The best American Gooseberries are superior to European sorts in productiveness, hardiness, quality and freedom from mildew.

Downing. (American.) "The standard of excellence." Large, pale green and covered with a white bloom; best in flavor and quality; a strong grower, productive and healthy; valuable for market.

Houghton. (American.) Fruit medium size, red, thin-skinned, juicy, sweet and good in flavor and quality. Very productive.

Josselyn. (American.) Good grower, fine foliage and a profitable fruiter, when compared with any other Gooseberry in existence. The freest of all Gooseberries from mildew, both in leaf and fruit.

Pearl. (American.) The most prolific Gooseberry known. One bush produced 2,500 berries. It is free from mildew and is larger than the Downing. The skin is strong and makes the berry excellent for shipping. A splendid variety for preserving, and is strongly recommended for pies and sauces. The color is light green and quality first class.



Josselyn Gooseberries

Care of the Fruit Plantation

Clean cultivation of the ground from spring until midsummer, and then followed by a cover crop, is the general practice of successful fruit-growers. Cultivation conserves the soil-moisture, makes plant-food available, helps to control insects, improves fruit quality, and controls weeds. This cultivation can be given the young orchard by growing vegetable crops between the rows. As the trees get older and begin to bear, the vegetables should be discontinued.

Fertilizing the soil is most necessary to put back the humus taken out by the trees. The best fertilizer is stable manure, which should be generously spread each winter about each tree or bush, taking care not to have it touch the tree itself. In early spring and summer this mulch can be worked into the soil through the cultivation previously advised.



King Raspberries

RASPBERRIES

For field culture, Raspberries should be planted in rows 4 to 6 feet apart, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet in rows, depending on the character of growth of sorts planted.

The first year after planting cut the canes about 2 inches from the ground, and when grown 18 inches pinch off the ends, which will cause them to branch; repeat this when a new growth comes, to make stocky plants. After fruiting, cut away the old canes close to the ground, allowing young shoots to develop.

RED AND PURPLE RASPBERRIES

Columbian. A new variety of great promise. It is a vigorous grower and hardy. Fruit purple and delicious for table or canning.

Cuthbert, or Queen of the Market. Fruit is large, luscious, and produced in the greatest profusion. Color deep rich crimson; fruit firm.

King. This is the best bright red variety under cultivation. It is also the hardiest and least affected by cold of the Raspberry family. Fruit of high quality. Fine for market and home use.

Loudon. A new red Raspberry which originated at Janesville, Wis. Large, broadly conical; beautiful red. Ripens about with Cuthbert, continuing later, and in quality better than that variety. One of the best.

Minnesota No. 4, or Latham. A new variety originated at the State Fruit Breeding Farm. Plant is quite hardy; bears firm, well-flavored berries. Because of its hardness, probably the best for Minnesota planting.

St. Regis. Raspberries for four months! That's what you get when you plant St. Regis, the new everbearing variety. Moreover, they are not only Raspberries, but Raspberries of the highest grade—in size, in brilliant crimson color, in firmness, in flavor. This has been aptly termed the "early-till-late" variety for it is the first red Raspberry to give ripe fruit, while it continues to produce berries until late in October.

BLACK RASPBERRIES

Cumberland. The bush is hardy, a vigorous grower, and exceptionally productive. Fruit of uniform size, and larger than any known black Raspberry. Many specimens are from $\frac{7}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in diameter. In quality it is equal to Gregg, ripening a few days earlier.

Gregg. A hardy blackcap; one of the best market Raspberries grown. Remarkably productive, the yield under good cultivation is enormous. Berries large; quality good, firm in shipping.

BLACK RASPBERRIES, continued

Kansas. Strong, vigorous grower, standing extremes of drought and cold, and bearing immense, early crops. Berries size of Gregg and of better color; jet-black, of best quality; presents a handsome appearance and commands highest price in market.

YELLOW RASPBERRIES

Golden Queen. Large size, great beauty, high quality, perfectly hardy and very productive. Ripens in midseason. No home garden should be without it.

BLACKBERRIES

The ideal crop for bringing money returns from poor lands, yet the cultivation of the vines should not be neglected, and liberal fertilizing should be accorded. Plant in rows 6 feet apart, the plants 3 feet apart in the rows. After the fruiting season cut away the old canes close to the ground, allowing young shoots to develop. Canes should be bent over and covered with soil as a winter protection; in early spring remove the soil, straighten the canes and cultivate.

Ancient Briton. This has proved one of the most profitable fruits for market growing. Plant hardy and productive; fruit large and sweet. Does not crush easily when shipped.

Eldorado. New. This splendid variety is, perhaps, the best ever introduced. It stands when other varieties are winter-killed, and has never failed to produce enormous crops of its large, jet-black fruit, sweet and melting.

Snyder. One of the hardiest and best-known sorts grown in the West. Fruit large and of good quality. Early.

Lucretia Dewberry. In size and quality this low-growing or trailing Blackberry equals any of the upright sorts. Its berries ripen before raspberries are gone, are large, soft, sweet and luscious throughout, with no hard core. May be grown over walls, trellises or rocky slopes, where there is no room for other berries.



Eldorado Blackberries



STRAWBERRIES

The Strawberry will grow in any good garden soil where the ground has been thoroughly prepared. For family use plant 1 foot apart in the row, the rows 4 feet apart, allowing only enough runners to grow so as to form a bed 3 feet wide. In fall, after the first freeze, cover the plants with a layer of hay or straw several inches deep. In the spring, rake this into the paths and leave enough around the plants to keep the berries off of the soil.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

The Everbearing Strawberries produce abundantly during late summer and fall. They bear heavily the first, second, and third years. Keep the blossoms picked off until middle July.

Progressive. This variety has been tried for a number of years, and found to be one of the most productive. Fruits heavily in August and September. Seems to do well anywhere in any soil of fair quality.

Superb. The largest of the Everbearing Strawberries and a splendid commercial berry because of its good size and attractive color. The flesh is firm, giving the fruit good handling and shipping qualities.



A typical plant of Everbearing Strawberries

JUNE-BEARING STRAWBERRIES

All varieties we recommend have perfect flowers, and will produce fruits when planted alone.

Minnehaha. (Minnesota No. 935.) Ripens about ten days later than Senator Dunlap, and so desirably prolongs the fruiting season in the garden. Recently introduced by the Minnesota State Experiment Farm and recommended as a hardy variety with large berries of excellent flavor.

Premier. The very early berry. One of the best for the North, either for home or commercial growing. Flavor and quality good. Color bright.

Senator Dunlap. A large, regular, and attractive berry, deep red, and exceedingly firm in substance and excellent in quality. One of the early sorts; continues in bearing nearly a month.



Senator Dunlap Strawberries

VEGETABLE ROOTS

ASPARAGUS

The best way to grow Asparagus for both family and market crops is to set the roots 15 to 18 inches apart in rows. Separate and spread the roots out well, firm the soil about them, leaving the crowns about 2 inches below the surface of the soil; give a good dressing of rotted manure each fall.

Bonvallet's Giant. Produces thick, white or green shoots. The white stalks result by planting deeply and cutting shoots well under the ground just as the tips show above the soil. An almost rustproof variety of early and vigorous growth. Long cutting season.

Conover's Colossal. Really colossal, deep green shoots, from 1 to 2 inches in diameter, are sent up thickly from the crowns.

Washington Rust-Proof. A fine green Asparagus, excellent for home use or market. Nearer to being rust-proof than any other variety.

RHUBARB, or PIE-PLANT

Linnaeus. Leaf-stalks large, tender, juicy; produced quite early.

Queen. The extra-large, tender stalks are a decided pink color, and delicious for canning or cooking. A strong-growing sort.

HORSE-RADISH

Those having compared the freshly dug to that already prepared can appreciate its value.

MINT

The well-known garden Mint for sauces and seasoning.





This splendid lawn was made by H. & O. Service—engineering, grading, and seeding with Velvet-Sod Mixture

LAWN GRASS SEED

One of the most essential parts of the country place and suburban home is a properly made and well-kept lawn. We have made careful study of the grasses required for best results, and the formulas of our various grass mixtures are based upon these experiments.

The days of laboriously making lawns from sod are rapidly passing away. Good lawns are now made from *good grass seed*—the essentials are a careful blending of varieties adapted to producing a thick turf with velvety appearance. Each variety in this composition has a special purpose; some make strong, fibrous roots, that take hold on the earth and hold it in position; others, of a creeping nature, quickly fill up the vacant spots; yet other sorts are used for their color value, besides kinds that are able to withstand heavy or excessive rains.

THE PREPARATION OF SOIL must be thorough before seeding. Either plow or spade so that every foot of earth is stirred; then smooth until a perfect grade is secured and the soil well pulverized. If not rich, it should be fertilized in advance of seeding. Work the fertilizer thoroughly into the soil.

Seeding should be done when the wind is quiet—usually in the early morning. Select a day, if possible, just before a rain, if water is not at hand. A good plan is to cross-seed, so that no spots will be missed. After sowing, rake the seed into the soil lightly, and roll evenly.

QUANTITY OF SEED TO SOW. One pound of our lawn grass seed will sow 10 x 20 feet, or 200 square feet. This is heavier than recommended by many seedsmen, but practical experience in making lawns in our landscape department has taught us to use sufficient seed, and the best that can be obtained.

WATERING THE LAWN is important during a continued hot or dry season. Saturate the ground thoroughly by letting the hose run on one spot until it is soaked. A light surface sprinkling is of no real benefit, in fact does more harm than good, by encouraging the grass roots to spread near the surface.

VELVET-SOD MIXTURE

Our Velvet-Sod Mixture will make a close, thick turf in a few weeks. The seed roots deeply, enabling the lawn to withstand severe drought, and maintain its beautiful, rich green the entire season. This mixture is no doubt the cheapest lawn seed offered, not on account of the price, but more on the point of high quality and quantity of actual seed to the bushel, which contains twenty pounds of the best kinds and varieties of grasses used for lawn purposes. We know our mixture to be among the best on the market, and we ask our patrons to carefully consider this before placing their order. The weight of

this mixture shows its extra-high quality, and it is entirely free from chaff of every kind. Our practical experience as landscape gardeners has taught us the best Lawn Grass Mixture for parks, cemeteries, and private grounds.

CAPITAL CITY MIXTURE

This mixture is admirably adapted to all uses, but the quality of the seed is not so high as our Velvet-Sod Mixture; but, for ordinary sowing, will answer the same purpose, and we know it is equal to any other mixture on the market. It will make a close, beautiful sward in a short time.



Our Special Lawn Fertilizer produces a permanent lawn of rich, luxuriant green

SHADY-SIDE MIXTURE

Usually it is quite difficult to obtain a satisfactory growth of grass under trees and in shady places; for sowing in such places we recommend the use of this Shady-Side Mixture. It will produce quickly an abundant and even growth of beautiful green grass. The grasses used in making this special Mixture are only those that are well adapted to growing in the shade.

GOLF-LINKS MIXTURE

This mixture is composed of grasses best suited for fair-ways, and is the result of careful experiments, as well as careful watching for several years of practical results on golf-links sown with our grass seeds. By the use of this mixture, and with proper care and attention, the finest links can be rivaled.

PUTTING-GREEN MIXTURE

The hardest and finest low-growing grasses are contained in this mixture. It produces a beautiful and lasting turf calculated to withstand hard wear.

TERRACE MIXTURE

A special mixture of grasses for sowing on terraces and hillsides, producing spreading roots, thus preventing heavy rains from washing out. It will withstand drought and exposure, and thrive on shallow soils, and at the same time produce a rich green lawn throughout the season.

WHITE CLOVER

The best variety for lawns, as it forms a close herbage and remains green throughout the season. It is also valuable when mixed with grass seed for pasture. Sow in spring at the rate of six pounds to the acre when sown alone; half the quantity when sown with other grasses.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

This is rated as the finest permanent pasture grass. Especially suited to meadows and rich lands. It is the grass of the famous and fertile limestone soils of Kentucky, and is a favorite all through the northern states. Best used in mixtures.

LAWN AND GARDEN FERTILIZERS

Special Lawn. If the lawn is in fair condition, rake off the dead grass and leaves in the early spring, and scatter broadcast over the surface, then wet it down thoroughly so that the strength is carried to the roots of the grass. The first application should be made early in spring, as soon as frost is out of the ground, at the rate of 25 lbs. to 1,000 square feet.

Bone Meal. One of the best fertilizers known. As a lawn dressing it is unsurpassed. Should be applied at the rate of 25 pounds to 1,000 square feet of lawn. Very lasting in its effect.

Nitrate of Soda. Not a substitute for other manures, but the cheapest and best form in which to apply nitrogen to plants, producing a very quick growth. Use 5 to 8 pounds per 1,000 square feet.

Hard-wood Ashes. One of the best lawn fertilizers; contains a large amount of potash. Apply in the late fall or early spring. Use 40 pounds to 1,000 square feet.

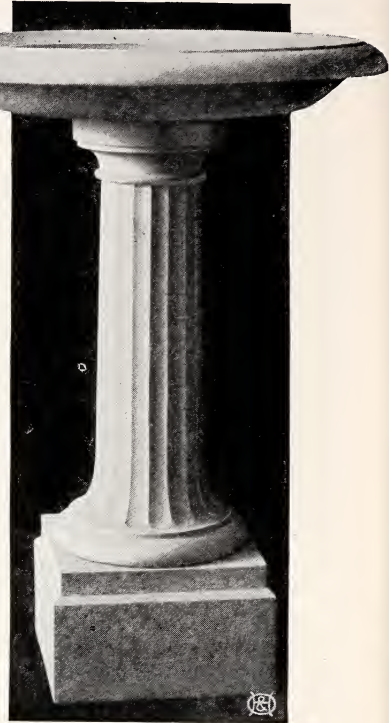
SHEEP MANURE, Pulverized. A pure, natural manure free from straw or refuse, and rich in nitrogen, potash, and phosphoric acid. Excellent for lawn or garden or for potting. For lawns, allow 30 pounds per 1,000 square feet. After applying, water lawn with a gentle spray and keep it moist for several days.



Gazing-Globe



Sun-Dial



Bird-Font



Terra-Cotta Urn

GARDEN FURNISHINGS

The well-arranged lawn or garden should really be an out-of-doors room to the house—a room comfortably and attractively arranged and inviting for daily use.

Many ornamental and useful features are available to provide appropriate furnishing and decoration for the garden and lawn. Seats of wood or benches of stone can be used with or without arbors, pergolas or other shelter as resting-places from which to enjoy the grounds. A well-positioned gazing-globe, sun-dial, or bird-font will give great charm and interest to some spot in the yard. Good use can always be made of decorative terra-cotta urns and pottery pieces. Flower-boxes for the house windows or garden walls, statuary, fountain pieces, bird-houses, arches, trellises, etc., are all features that will add beauty and increased pleasure to the grounds. A few of these articles will appear to far greater advantage if a place is specially made for them in the landscape plan. Of course a garden seat may be stationed almost anywhere, but a bird-font and sun-dial will be more used and enjoyed if they are placed in some quiet nook partly surrounded by trees or shrubs.

A good assortment of these articles we carry in stock and can supply immediately. With some that require special construction, we deal directly with the manufacturers and can get prompt attention.

Our Landscape Department will gladly advise as to appropriate selection and suitable locations for these features on your grounds. Prices and cost estimates will be furnished on request.



Garden Seat



Bird-Font, 20 inches wide, 3½ inches high



PRACTICAL TREE CARE



Careful treatment of a badly decayed trunk

A new department of our **Complete Landscape Service** has been organized to give our customers experienced and practical help in caring for and preserving valuable shade trees. This **Tree Service** is available to clients in any section of the Northwest and is supplied at a reasonable and moderate expense.

Trees need corrective pruning and trimming to keep out diseased and decaying branches. Their tops should be kept evenly balanced and free of water-sprouts and adventitious growth. Possibly your trees are gradually losing vigor and dying away. Root-feeding and proper fertilization may then be urgently needed.

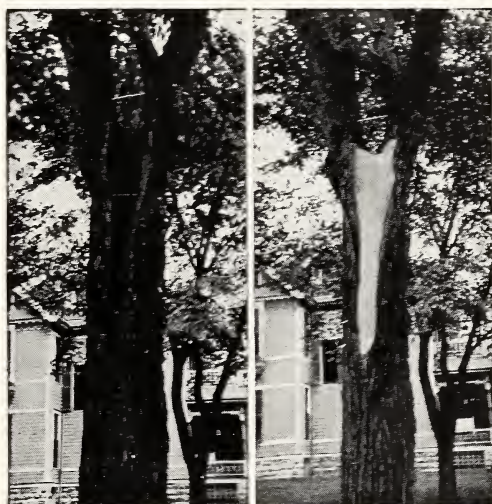
Decayed areas and actual cavities that have come about through injuries or improper pruning are a serious menace to the life of the trees. Such diseased areas, although small at the beginning, increase rapidly from year to year unless given proper attention. Cleaning and sterilizing these cavities, supporting them with braces and later filling in with cement to give the tree a new structure is a careful and painstaking piece of work. Only an expert workman should ever be allowed to attempt it.

The **H. & O. Tree Care Service** will supply experienced and reliable men to give careful attention to tree-preservation work of any kind. Let us know fully of your requirements and we will advise the proper procedure for handling the work and give cost estimates. Keep your valuable old shade trees healthy and thrifty for their loss can never again be made up within your lifetime.

Prevent their destruction from disease and decay by giving them intelligent and scientific attention.



Showing the proper way of adjusting chains



The decayed wood is removed and the cavity properly braced. A new body and structure are given by the cement filling

GARDEN BOOKS OF SPECIAL VALUE

These four books are recommended as a reference library of dependable horticultural information. They will prove of great practical value to every home-owner. We furnish these books at the publisher's prices.

FOUR PRACTICAL BOOKS

GARDEN GUIDE. This book tells how to plan, plant, and maintain the home grounds; how to grow good vegetables and fruit; how to raise beautiful flowers; how to take care of porch plants, lawns, window-boxes. 250 pages, profusely illustrated. Cover in four colors. Price, postpaid, paper \$1.10; cloth cover \$1.65.

MILADY'S HOUSE PLANTS. By F. E. Palmer, a recognized authority. Any woman, with the aid of this book, may have a fine collection of plants to add cheer and beauty to the home during the fall and winter months, then in spring and summer to lend their beauty to the outdoor planting. Profusely illustrated with 100 instructive pictures. Cover in four colors. Price, postpaid, paper 80 cts.; cloth cover \$1.10.

HOME FRUIT-GROWER. By Prof. M. G. Kains. A clear, simple, practical and comprehensive volume for the amateur who seeks to grow high-quality fruits for home needs. Each fruit suitable to the home garden is discussed. Copiously illustrated. 212 pages. Price, postpaid, paper \$1.10; cloth cover \$1.65.

PRACTICAL LANDSCAPE GARDENING. By Robert Cridland. Written by a practical landscape architect who tells in simple texts, with profuse illustrations, how to plan, plant, and develop the home yard. Working plans and photographs of finished results are given. The result of twenty years' experience. 266 pages, handsome cover in four colors. Price, postpaid, \$2.65.

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THE HOME OF FLOWERS

Our Flower Department

20, 22, 24 West Fifth Street



SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA



OUR store which combines a spacious sales-room, large display conservatory, together with our offices, packing, and shipping departments, is the largest cut-flower store in America. The equipment of this establishment is the best and most modern obtainable and is conceded to be superior to any in the United States. The central offices for the nursery, greenhouse, and landscape departments are also located here. Visitors are cordially welcome.

EVERY VARIETY OF CUT-FLOWERS known to the trade is handled by us in season. Our local delivery system rapidly handles orders for any address in St. Paul or Minneapolis, while our modern shipping facilities enable us to supply fresh flowers to any part of the country within several hundred miles of St. Paul. By long experience we have learned just how to pack flowers so that they will reach their destination in best possible condition, regardless of the season. Flowers should be shipped by express and will be sent in that manner unless otherwise requested.

Bridal Flowers

Bouquets for brides and attendants are made up in a variety of ways and with a great assortment of flowers. Long experience in arranging flowers for such uses enables us to offer the latest creations for bridal parties. A special catalogue of these bouquets will be mailed on request.

Party and Reception Flowers

A selection of flowers suitable to any entertainment or reception uses will be suggested. Our experienced clerks will arrange such bouquets in the most up-to-date and attractive fashion.

Funeral Flowers

We make a specialty of lodge emblems and designs, such as Masonic, Odd Fellows, Workmen, etc. Any desired emblem or special design can be made on short notice.

Flowers delivered anywhere at any time

Through the "Florist's Telegraph Association" we are enabled to quickly deliver flowers in all the leading cities of the country or to any town having an express office. Our customers who wish to surprise and please their friends in distant cities or even on board steamships about to sail, can rely on their orders being executed promptly and in the best possible manner. Write or telegraph full directions.

Price-Lists

Monthly price-lists of loose flowers are issued throughout the year. Complete price-lists of funeral designs, wedding flowers, party flowers, etc., can be had on application.



INDEX OF PLANT VARIETIES

This index shows all items listed in our 1924 catalogue; both the common and botanical names of trees, plants, and shrubs are given, which will help you to locate varieties and descriptions

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